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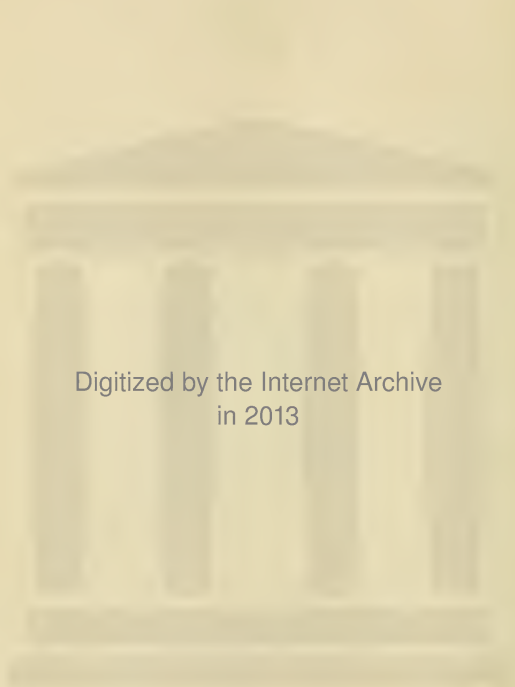
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THE CHINESE IN SAN FRANCISCO

1. "Condition of the Chinese Quarter" (incl. map)
map in folder
2. "Mongolian Leprosy"
1-15-04 70
3. "Immigration Act of 1882, and the
Action Had Thereunder"

Taken from the San Francisco
Municipal Report: 1884-1885

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REFERENCE

Condition of the Chinese Quarter.

The attention of the Board of Supervisors had been repeatedly called to the continued and persistent violation of the sanitary regulations in that portion of the city occupied by the Chinese.

The foul and filthy condition of the premises in that quarter; the total disregard paid to the regulations for protection against fire by the erection and maintenance of wooden additions to buildings; the violation of what is known as the cubic air law, by the over-crowding of premises; the vicious and pernicious practices and occupations carried on and conducted surreptitiously in defiance of law; with the ingenuity of these people in heretofore successfully thwarting all attempts to eradicate the nuisances, practices and occupations complained of, were so manifest, that the Board of Supervisors were of the conviction that some inquiry should be instituted as to how those evils were permitted to exist and what corrective action should be taken.

The dangers arising therefrom to the health and lives of the people presented the peculiar condition of this thickly inhabited part of the city so forcibly as to lead to the conclusion that there must be causes which could tolerate a state of affairs so inimical to the welfare of the community, which it was proper to ascertain so that they might be removed.

The question naturally presented itself whether any additional legislation was required, or whether there were laches on the part of the executive officers or departments, or whether the available force of those departments were inadequate to enforce the regulations and duties which were observed and performed in other portions of the city.

It had been conceded and was unquestioned that this portion of the city was a standing menace to the health of the community.

With these views and believing it to be the imperative duty of the municipal government to intervene for the public welfare, and to ascertain and present clearly the facts in connection with the occupation and use of this portion of the city, so that effective means might be taken and enforced to have the regulations passed for the general welfare observed, Supervisor Farwell, at a meeting of the Board held on February 2, 1885, introduced, and on his motion the following resolution was adopted:

Water shall be supplied and delivered to water-supply boats at the bulkhead or any of the wharves on the water front as above mentioned, between the hours of six o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M. daily, for the purpose of supplying shipping in the Bay of San Francisco, upon application being made therefor, at the rate of \$1 per 1,000 gallons, provided the quantity supplied is not less than 5,000 gallons.

No water-boat furnishing and supplying water to shipping lying at anchor within the limits of the waters of the City and County of San Francisco shall charge a rate to exceed \$5 per 1,000 gallons.

SECTION 11. The rates of compensation to be collected for water supplied by and through hydrants to the City and County of San Francisco shall be two dollars and fifty cents per month for each hydrant, for fire purposes and flushing sewers.

SECTION 12. All persons, companies or corporations supplying water as aforesaid shall have power in all cases to apply meters for the purpose of discovering waste or excessive use, and when waste or excessive use is found, to charge for water so wasted or excessively used at meter rates, provided that the waste or excessive use so found, shall exceed by ten per cent. the number of gallons which, at the regular meter rates, amounts to the rated bill.

SECTION 13. All water rates, except meter rates and city and county rates, are due and payable monthly in advance, and when not so paid shall be subject to an addition of five per cent.

Meter and city and county rates are due and payable at the end of the month, and upon meter rates a deposit not exceeding three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of the value of the estimated quantity of water to be consumed may be required.

Meter rates, if not paid within ten days after becoming due, shall be subject to an addition of five per cent.

SECTION 14. This order fixes the maximum beyond which any person, company or corporation shall not be permitted to charge for water supplied.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, June 15, 1885.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Roy, Kunkler, Abbott, Farwell, Williamson, Farnsworth, Gilleran, McMillan, Valleau.

Noes—Supervisors Gates, Pond, Heyer.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

The foregoing Order, No. 1,817, finally passed by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco on the 15th day of June, 1885, having been presented to his Honor the Mayor and ex-officio President of the Board of Supervisors, for his approval and returned by him with objections thereto on the 22d day of June, 1885, was taken up and finally approved and passed notwithstanding said objections, in Board of Supervisors on the 29th day of June, 1885, by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Roy, Kuukler, Abbott, Farwell, Williamson, Farnsworth, Gilleran, McMillan Valleau.

Noes—Supervisors Gates, Heyer.

Absent—Supervisor Pond.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

RESOLUTION No. 17,886 (NEW SERIES).

RESOLVED, That a committee of three be appointed whose duty it shall be to visit, thoroughly inspect and report upon that portion of the city commonly known as "Chinatown," with a view of ascertaining so far as possible whether a condition of things exist in such quarter injurious to the public health or public morals, and what measures it may be necessary to adopt, if any, to correct abuses and abate public nuisances commonly supposed to exist in such district.

RESOLVED, That the Chief of Police be and is hereby requested to aid and assist such committee in their labors to the utmost extent of his power, and to detail such officers as the committee may require to aid them in their labors.

The President of the Board appointed Supervisors Farwell, Kunkler and Pond as a Special Committee to perform the duties called for by the foregoing resolution. On February 24th, 1885, the Committee were authorized by the Board to employ such assistants and have such services performed as might be deemed necessary in the prosecution of their labors. The Committee commenced their labors, and while engaged in the diligent prosecution of their duties, the importance of the inquiry did not seem to impress all the members favorably, as on May 4th, 1885, a resolution was introduced and its adoption moved calling upon the Committee to present a report at the next meeting as to the progress, expense and result of the investigation so far as accomplished, if not completed; also, providing for repealing the resolutions appointing and giving power to the Committee to prosecute the investigation, which proposition was discussed with the result that the resolution offered was, on motion of Supervisor Farwell, indefinitely postponed.

At the next meeting of the Board, held on May 11, 1885, the Special Committee presented the following report as to the progress and the general scope of the inquiry being made to acquire the data to present and to lead to a proper conception of the condition of that portion of the city inhabited by the Chinese, to wit:

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco:

GENTLEMEN: The Special Committee appointed to investigate and report upon Chinatown, respectfully report progress as follows:

The Committee, after making several visits of inspection in and through the district known as Chinatown, examining with care almost every detail and mode of life, industries and methods of business in such district, concluded to have a careful survey of the locality made, with a view of showing such details systematically grouped and noted, so that a true and reliable presentation of the matter could be given to the Board and to the public generally, with a view that such action may be taken in the premises for the protection of the public health and welfare as may be deemed necessary. This survey is now being prosecuted with all possible energy and diligence, resulting so far in the procurement of a well-digested mass of information such as has never, so far as your Committee are aware, been laid before the public, and such, as is hoped by your Committee, will tend to dissipate many erroneous impressions that have heretofore prevailed, and at the same time enlighten the public mind as to the true condition of things existing in this locality, the dangers that threaten the public health from this as a pestilential source in case of cholera, or other like visitation, and the difficulties to be encountered in dealing with the problem thus set before us.

Your Committee disclaim any sympathy with any movement that looks to setting on foot in any

form a renewed popular hue and cry against the Chinese, with the view of resorting to physical force in any form to drive them from among us, because they do not recognize this method as in any sense a practical solution of the question as to how it is best to deal with a fully recognized public evil. They consider that Chinatown, in itself, and the presence of a dense population of people of Mongolian origin in that locality, with all their peculiarities of mode of life, their surroundings and occupations involve great economic questions which ought now to be considered and dealt with calmly and dispassionately and with the view, if possible, of arriving at some conclusion whereby the dangers with which the community is menaced by their presence in our midst may at least be reduced to the minimum, if they cannot be removed altogether. The data which your committee are now gathering, it is hoped, will at least open the way to more intelligent discussion and more intelligent action than has been had before, and will go far, it is also hoped, to correct public sentiment in the East upon this all-important question, and thereby tend to establish a public policy which shall control and guard against the further invasion of the country by a race whose presence can never be otherwise than pernicious and dangerous to the public health and public welfare.

Such are the general ideas of your Committee as to the scope of their action, and by which they are being governed. It remains at this present moment only to add that out of twelve blocks embraced between Broadway and California, Kearny and Stockton streets, seven have been surveyed and diagrams made, showing in detail their occupancy, and notes taken which will enable your Committee to furnish to the Board in their final report much valuable information, which will, it is hoped, enable intelligent action to be had. It should also be stated that several buildings have been surveyed and diagrams made of their interior arrangements and occupancy, which your Committee considered it important to have, and which work consumed much of the time of the parties employed by your Committee. This branch of the investigation is now, however, completed, and the survey of the five remaining blocks will close the work and enable your Committee to submit their complete report.

W. B. FARWELL,
JNO. E. KUNKLER,
E. B. POND.

On July 20th, 1885, the Special Committee presented, at a meeting of the Board held on the above date, the following report on the condition of the Chinese quarter and the Chinese in San Francisco, to wit:

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE CONDITION OF THE CHINESE QUARTER, AND THE CHINESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

*To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors
of the City and County of San Francisco:*

GENTLEMEN :

Your Special Committee, appointed on the second of February last, to investigate and report upon that section of San Francisco commonly known as "Chinatown," have diligently prosecuted the labors thus assigned to them, and respectfully report as follows:

Without attempting to deal with the Chinese occupancy of any portions of the city outside of these limits, your Committee confined their investigations to the locality embraced within the boundaries of California street on the south, Kearny street on the east, Broadway on the north, and Stockton street on the west, covering twelve blocks in all. The drift of Chinese population has carried large numbers into blocks west of Stockton street, but for

economical reasons we have considered that it was unnecessary at the present time to go beyond the boundaries we have named for the purposes to be covered by this report.

A map of the district embraced within these boundaries accompanies this report. It represents the character of the occupancy of the first or street floor alone, and does not show the character of occupancy of the basements and sub-basements, or the floors above the street. This, of course, could only be done by a series of block maps. Every floor and every room in Chinatown has, however, been visited by your Committee, or by the surveyors employed by them, and the conditions of occupancy of every room are fully described and set forth in the detailed report of the surveyors, which will be filed with this report.

THE GENERAL ASPECT OF THE LOCALITY.

When your Committee commenced their investigations, they made a general examination of Chinatown, visiting as often as they could, conveniently, houses, shops, and places of business in all parts of that locality, with the desire and intention of obtaining a correct idea of the general condition of things there, and the ordinary mode of life and practices of its inhabitants. Your Committee were at that time impressed with the fact that the general aspect of the streets and habitations was filthy in the extreme, and so long as they remained in that condition, so long would they stand as a constant menace to the welfare of society as a slumbering pest, likely at any time to generate and spread disease, should the city be visited by an epidemic in any virulent form. Your Committee are still of the opinion that it constitutes a continued source of danger of this character, and probably always will, so long as it is inhabited by people of the Mongolian race. They are glad to be able to say, however, that the presence and operation of the surveyors since employed by them have had a most salutary effect—whether lasting or not—in inducing a “general cleaning up” where filth was the rule before until a better general aspect is now presented than was the case at the time when this investigation began.

Knowing the peculiar habits of this people, it is not likely that this better condition of things will continue long, now that the operations of the surveyors employed by your Committee have been concluded, or that anything better will follow than a relapse back into their more dense condition of nastiness, in which they apparently delight to exist. Nevertheless, something has been gained in the demonstration of the fact that by constant watching and close supervision the residents of Chinatown can be made to adopt somewhat better habits, and become less obnoxious—on this score, at least—as well as a lesser source of danger to the public health; and, therefore, it is perhaps well to inquire now whether it will not be wise to inaugurate new rules and a new policy, under which they must be brought, if they are to continue to remain among us.

In speaking thus of the improvement that has taken place in the general appearance of Chinatown since your Committee commenced its investigations, we would not be understood as saying that the condition of the locality is in any sense what it should be in point of cleanliness. Our effort is to point out the fact that, as compared with what it was four months ago, it presents an improved aspect. The difference is one of degree, however, and even in its bettered aspect, in its byways, its slums, and its purlieus, its haditations, some of its places of business and places of amusements, it is to-day the filthiest spot inhabited by men, women and children on the American continent.

All great cities have their slums and localities where filth, disease, crime and misery abound; but in the very best aspect which Chinatown can be made to present, it must stand apart, conspicuous and beyond them all in the extreme degree of all these horrible attributes, the rankest outgrowth of human degradation that can be found upon this continent. Here it may truly be said that human beings exist under conditions (as regards their mode of life and the air they breathe) scarcely one degree above those under which the rats of our water-front and other vermin live, breathe and have their being. And this order of things seems inseparable from the very nature of the race, and probably must be accepted and borne with—must be endured, if it cannot be cured—restricted and looked after, so far as possible, with unceasing vigilance, so that, whatever of benefit, “of degree,” even, that may be derived from such modification of the evil of their presence among us, may at least be attained, not daring to hope that there can be any radical remedy for the great, overshadowing evil which Chinese immigration has inflicted upon this people.

THE POPULATION OF CHINATOWN.

No known method of census-taking has ever yet sufficed to furnish an approximate idea even of the numbers of our Chinese population. It is believed that the system which has been adopted in the conduct of this investigation will result in establishing a more correct conclusion on this point, so far as the twelve blocks covered by it are concerned, than can be obtained through any other method. Every building in this district has been visited, examined, measured and delineated on the map of the district herewith furnished; the number of rooms which each contains, and the number of bunks or sleeping accommodations given in the report furnished your Committee by its surveyors, and certainly with approximate accuracy, the number of men, women and children of Chinese origin *who sleep* in this district, is now known and is herewith given. On this basis, and through this system of computation, we are enabled to show what we believe is a fair return of the population of the district referred to. Whatever Chinese population there may be outside of this district (which is, of course, well known

to be quite large) must still remain a matter of speculation and "guess-work" until such time as further measures may be adopted to ascertain the fact.

Your Committee have found, both from their own and individual observations and from the reports of their surveyors, that it is almost the universal custom among the Chinese to herd together as compactly as possible, both as regards living and sleeping-rooms and sleeping accommodations. It is almost an invariable rule that every "bunk" in Chinatown (beds being almost unknown in that locality) is occupied by two persons. Not only is this true, but in very many instances these bunks are again occupied by "relays" in the day time, so that there is no hour, night or day, when there are not thousands of Chinamen sleeping under the effects of opium, or otherwise, in the bunks which we have found there.

Besides these bunks, rolls of bedding, for use in sleeping on floors and various other sleeping-accommodations, are found. All these bunks, rolls, etc., have been carefully noted and enumerated in their reports furnished to us by the surveyors; and from them we reach the following results of an estimated enumeration of the population of Chinatown.

For convenient reference, the numbers of the blocks named from time to time in this report are those by which the same blocks are distinguished in the books of the assessor. The boundaries of the blocks so numbered are also given:

NUMBER OF BLOCK.	BOUNDARY BY STREETS.	NUMBER OF BUNKS.
87	Broadway, Pacific, Kearny and Dupont.....	163
88	Pacific, Jackson, Kearny and Dupont.....	796
89	Jackson, Washington, Kearny and Dupont.....	1,446
90	Washington, Clay, Kearny and Dupont	976
91	Clay, Sacramento, Kearny and Dupont.....	1,388
92	Sacramento, California, Kearny and Dupont.....	741
110	Broadway, Pacific, Dupont and Stockton.....	477
111	Pacific, Jackson, Dupont and Stockton.....	1,989
112	Jackson, Washington, Dupont and Stockton	2,828
113	Washington, Clay, Dupont and Stockton	2,325
114	Clay, Sacramento, Dupont and Stockton.....	1,287
115	Sacramento, California, Dupont and Stockton.....	764
Total Number of Bunks.....		15,180

Not only have your Committee found that the rule is for two persons to each "bunk," and relays of sleepers through the day in many, if not most instances, but women and children seem also to be stowed away in every available nook and corner, without reference to any special accommodation being provided for them. Taking, therefore, the total number of "bunks" and multiplying that total by two, must be at least a safe minimum estimate of the population in these twelve blocks, with every probability favoring the conclusion that an addition of perhaps twenty per cent. would not more than cover the real number of Chinese inhabiting that locality.

On this basis, allowing two persons to a "bunk," and adding no percentage for excess from any of the foregoing reasons, we have a population in Chinatown of 30,360. And this, your Committee believe, is the lowest possible estimate that can fairly be made.

CHINESE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

It is a less difficult problem to ascertain the number of Chinese women and children in Chinatown than it is to give with accuracy the male population. First, because they are at present comparatively few in numbers; and, second, because they can nearly always be found in the localities which they inhabit. This investigation has shown, however, that whatever may be the domestic family relations of the Chinese Empire, here the relations of the sexes are chiefly so ordered as to provide for the gratification of the animal proclivities alone, with whatever result may chance to follow in the outcome of procreation.

There are apparently in Chinatown but few families living as such, with legitimate children. In most instances the wives are kept in a state of seclusion, carefully guarded and watched, as though "eternal vigilance" on the part of their husband "is the price of their virtue." Wherever there are families belonging to the better class of the Chinese, the women are guarded and secluded in the most careful manner. Wherever the sex has been found in the pursuance of this investigation under other conditions, with some few exceptions, the rule seems to be that they are here in a state of concubinage merely to minister to the animal passions of the other sex, with such perpetuation of the race as may be a resultant consequence, or else to follow the admitted calling of the prostitute, generally of the lowest possible grade, with all the wretchedness of life and consequence which the name implies. That this is not a mere idle assertion, the following statement of the number of women and children found in Chinatown in the course of this investigation, and which includes probably nearly every one living in that locality, will, we trust, sufficiently demonstrate.

Women.....	57	} Living as families.
Children	59	
Women.....	761	} Herded together with apparent indiscriminate parental relations, and no family classification, so far as could be ascertained.
Children	576	
Prostitutes.....	567	} Professional prostitutes and children living together.
Children	87	

CHINESE PROSTITUTION.

This examination has led to the foregoing result in regard to the relation of the sexes. No well-defined family relations have been discovered other than as shown, while the next classification seems to be a middle stratum between family life and prostitution, partaking in some measure of each, if such a condition of things can be possible.

The most revolting feature of all, however, is found in the fact that there are so large a number of children growing up as the associates, and perhaps the proteges of the professional prostitutes. In one house, alone, on Sullivan's alley, your Committee found the inmates to be nineteen prostitutes and sixteen children. In the localities habited largely by prostitutes, women and children, who apparently occupy this intermediate family relationship already alluded to, live in adjoining apartments and intermingle freely, leading to the conclusion that prostitution is a recognized and not immoral calling with the race, and that it is impossible to tell by a survey of their domestic customs where the family relationship leaves off and prostitution begins.

It is well, perhaps, for your Committee at this point to lay before you, and before the public, all that they propose to say in this report upon the subject of Chinese prostitution here, and its effects upon the boys growing up in this community, and then to dismiss this disgusting branch of the subject. Fortunately, after presenting a statement of the number of professional prostitutes, their mode of life, and the district which they inhabit, as shown upon the accompanying map, all the other points are covered by the evidence elicited by the Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the Chinese Immigration question in 1877, from which we quote as follows:

The Rev. Otis Gibson testified before this Committee that he had resided in China ten years, and had seen and learned a great deal about Chinese immigration. He said:

“The women, as a general thing, are slaves. They are bought or stolen in China and brought here. They have a sort of agreement to cover up the slavery business, but it is all a sham. The paper makes the girl say she owes you four hundred dollars or so, passage money and outfit from China, and has nothing to pay. I, being the girl, the man comes up and offers to lend me the money to pay you if I will agree to serve him, to prostitute my body at his pleasure, wherever he shall put me, for four, five or six years. For that promise of mine made on the paper, he hands him the four hundred dollars, and I pay the debt I owe you according to contract. It is also put in the contract that if I am sick fifteen days no account shall be taken of that, but if I am sick more than that, I shall make up double. If I am found to be pregnant within a month you shall return the money and take me again.”

Alfred Clarke, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Police Department, confirmed the testimony of Mr. Gibson as to the manner in which these Chinese women are obtained and brought here. He submitted a paper written in Chinese characters, which, translated, reads as follows:

"AN AGREEMENT TO ASSIST THE WOMAN AH HO.

"Because, coming from China to San Francisco, she became indebted to her mistress for passage. Ah Ho herself asks Mr. Yee Kwan to advance for her six hundred and thirty dollars, for which Ah Ho distinctly agrees to give her body to Mr. Yee for service of prostitution for a term of four years. There shall be no interest on the money. Ah Ho shall receive no wages. At the expiration of four years Ah Ho shall be her own master. Mr. Yee Kwan shall not hinder or trouble her. If Ah Ho runs away before the time is out, her mistress shall find her and return her, and whatever expense is incurred in finding and returning her Ah Ho shall pay. On this day of agreement Ah Ho, with her own hands, has received from Mr. Yee Kwan six hundred and thirty dollars. If Ah Ho shall be sick at any time for more than ten days, she shall make up by an extra month of service for every ten days' sickness. Now this agreement has proof; this paper received by Ah Ho is witness.

TUNG CHEE.

"Twelfth year, ninth month and fourteenth day." (About the middle of October, 1873.)

And, again, Mr. Clarke produced a second similar paper, which, translated, reads as follows:

"AN AGREEMENT TO ASSIST A YOUNG GIRL NAMED LOI YAU.

"Because she became indebted to her mistress for passage, food, etc., and has nothing to pay, she makes her body over to the woman Sep Sam, to serve as a prostitute to make out the sum of five hundred and three dollars. The money shall draw no interest, and Loi Yau shall serve four and one half years. On this day of agreement Loi Yau receives the sum of five hundred and three dollars in her own hands. When the time is out Loi Yau may be her own master, and no man shall trouble her. If she runs away before the time is out, and any expense is incurred in catching her, then Loi Yau must pay the expense. If she is sick fifteen days, or more, she shall make up one month for every fifteen days. If Sep Sam shall go back to China, than Loi Yau shall serve another party until the time is out; if in such service she should be sick one hundred days or more, and cannot be cured, she may return to Sep Sam's place. For a proof of this agreement this paper.

LOI YAU.

"Dated second, sixth month, of the present year."

Mr. Clarke testified that prostitution is carried on here under just such contracts as these, and that the last one was taken from a Chinawoman who had been brought in. He further testified that when one of these women escapes she is followed and taken back by her owners. "If they fail, they

"generally have her arrested for larceny and get possession in that way. "They use the processes of our courts to keep these women in a state of slavery. When they become sick and helpless there are instances where they have been turned out to die. The bones of the women are not returned to China, as are the bones of the men."

James R. Rogers testified that he had been special police officer in the Chinese quarter four or five years; that the prostitutes "are held as slaves, bought and sold. They are held as prostitutes, and are obliged by what they call their mother, the head woman or boss of the institution, to stand at the windows and doors and solicit prostitution. Most of the Chinese houses of prostitution are patronized by whites—by young men and old ones. I have taken boys of not more than ten or twelve years of age from out of these houses. The schedule of prices is such that boys can afford to go there and patronize them."

Dr. Toland testified that he was the founder of the "Toland Medical College," and a member of the Board of Health. "He had seen boys eight and ten years old with diseases they told me they had contracted on Jackson street. It is astonishing how soon they commence indulging in that passion. Some of the worst cases of syphilis I have ever seen in my life occur in children not more than ten or twelve years old. They generally try to conceal their condition from the parents. They come to me, and I help to screen it from their parents, and cure them without compensation. Sometimes parents, unaware of what is the matter, bring their boys to me, and I do all I can to keep the truth from them."

Asked what effect it must have upon this community if these Chinese prostitutes are allowed to remain in the country, he said: "It will fill our hospitals with invalids, and I think it would be a very great relief to the younger portion of the community to get rid of them."

Asked to what extent these diseases come from Chinese prostitutes, Dr. Toland said: "I suppose nine-tenths. When these persons come to me I ask them where they got the disease, and they generally tell me that they have been with Chinawomen. They think diseases contracted from Chinawomen are harder to cure than those contracted elsewhere, so they tell me as a matter of self-protection. I am satisfied, from my experience, that nearly all the boys in town who have venereal disease, contracted it in Chinatown. They have no difficulty there, for the prices are so low they can go whenever they please." He had never heard or read of any country in the world where there are so many children diseased as there are in San Francisco. And, further, that "it is a most frightful condition of things. Generally they are improperly treated, and syphilis or gonorrhœa runs on from week to week until stricture results, and that is almost as bad as constitutional syphilis, because it requires a long time to cure it."

Dr. J. C. Shorb testified that he was a physician and surgeon, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He said:

"The presence of Chinese women here has made prostitution excessively cheap, and it has given these boys an opportunity to gratify themselves at very slight cost.

"I have had boys from twelve years up to eighteen and nineteen—any number of them—afflicted with syphilis contracted from Chinese prostitutes. The extent of the evil is very general, and I suppose my experience must be the experience of all the physicians in San Francisco in full practice."

There is a mountain of testimony of a similar nature, all of which might properly be quoted here; but it would be simply cumulative, and your Committee do not consider it necessary to go into it further. We have shown that Chinese prostitution exists among us as the basis of the most abject and satanic conception of human slavery. That it is conducted upon the most inhuman principles. That our own laws are successfully invoked to shield, protect and foster it. That it is the source of the most terrible pollution of the blood of the younger and rising generations among us, and that it is destined to be the source of contamination and hereditary diseases among those who are to come after us too frightful to contemplate, and, possibly, already too strongly entrenched as an evil to be successfully modified, much less eradicated.

We do not desire to arouse any undue public excitement or indignation on this subject; but our duty is to state the facts as they exist, and yours to exercise all the cool and deliberate judgment that can be brought to bear upon it, in a calm and thorough search for the best remedy that can at present be applied, or the wisest action that can be taken in dealing with this branch of the Chinese question.

WHITE PROSTITUTION IN CHINATOWN.

The investigations which have been carried on by your Committee have developed another disgusting and surprising feature. It is in reference to white prostitution in that locality. The map accompanying this report shows in what sections and to what extent of area white prostitution exists in Chinatown. The number of degraded women who ply this vocation there is unknown. But the point that will impress itself more strongly upon the ordinary mind is that these women obtain their patronage almost entirely from the Chinese themselves. Their habitations seem to have been taken up in the Chinese quarter solely for this purpose, and their mode of life seems to be modeled after that of the Mongolian, to a larger extent than after the manners and customs of the race to which they belong.

Many, if not most of them, confirmed victims to the opium habit in one form or another, they present pictures of pallid wretchedness hard to parallel in any community where total depravity rules supreme, and their sex sinks to the lowest point of human degradation. The Chinese drug and

opium stores at night usually contain numbers of these wretched beings seeking opium or medicaments for the physical diseases to which they are constantly subjected; and more wan, sad, hopeless and wretched looking faces the human eye seldom encounters in the streets or slums of the most populous cities of the world.

This is a feature of prostitution in Chinatown with which it is difficult and perhaps impossible to deal. Your Committee can only point out the conditions under which it exists as one of the numerous evils which attach to and grow out of the presence of the Chinese among us. It is one of the many counts in the indictment against the race, and upon which we hold them up for trial before the public opinion of our country, from which we bespeak a just and wise verdict. For the poor, wretched woman who enters this particular walk of life there need be no punishment other than her own miseries; no word of reproach, but all our pity. Let her "who enters here leave hope behind."

WHITE WOMEN LIVING WITH CHINAMEN.

Another surprising as well as disgusting feature developed in this investigation is the fact that there are numerous instances of white women living and cohabiting with Chinamen in the relation of wives or mistresses. In one instance where an example of this was found, there was one white woman living among a large number of Chinese women and children—the mistress of one or more of "the little brown men"—who, when the place was visited by the surveyors employed by your Committee, roundly berated them for thus invading the citadel of their domestic rights, and threatened various modes of punishment therefor. In one instance a Chinaman had assumed marital relations with a fair widow with several children by a Caucasian husband.

Instances of these examples of "assimilation" of the two races are as follows:

At No. 900 and 902 Dupont street, one white woman living with a Chinaman on the third floor; at 613 Jackson street, second floor; at 708 Commercial street, second story; at 708 Commercial street third story; at 710 Commercial street, third story; at 718 Commercial street, second story. There are in each of the foregoing one white woman and one Chinaman living together. At 740 Commercial street, second store, and at 916½ Stockton street, there are two white women in each place living with Chinamen.

EVASIONS AND DEFIANCE OF MUNICIPAL LAWS.

There is hardly a phase of life in Chinatown that does not furnish a striking example of constant violation of municipal laws. It may almost be said that the whole Chinese community exists in open defiance of the law, and,

as a matter susceptible of clear demonstration, they are at present, and long have been, stronger than the law (as it is administered), to which we of other races are sternly held amenable. It becomes necessary for your Committee to prove the affirmative of this proposition, and, once proved, it invites discussion of this proposition, viz: If a race constituting one-seventh, say, of the entire population of San Francisco is able to successfully violate and defy the local laws to which the remaining sixth-sevenths are held amenable, what will be the effect when the ratio of the same race shall have increased until it becomes numerically stronger, as it assuredly will be if Chinese immigration is not finally and permanently restricted?

Your Committee do not admit, however, that the present percentage of Chinese in our midst are stronger than the law, if the authorities, whose duty it is to administer the law, are equal to the occasion, and are furnished the necessary means and men to enforce it. As the case stands at present, the facts show that there is constant violation of the law, without any effectual attempt to enforce its penalties, and it will become the duty of this Board, when the facts are placed before them, to endeavor to change the existing practice by the enactment of such municipal laws as may be necessary to restrict present abuses, and to see that existing ordinances are enforced for the accomplishment of like purposes. To assume that our local laws cannot be effectually enforced in the case of the Chinese is to admit that that race, which we so heartily despise, is stronger than we are, and to abandon the principles for which we are contending.

VIOLATIONS OF SANITARY LAWS IN CHINATOWN.

In a sanitary point of view Chinatown presents a singular anomaly. With the habits, manners, customs and whole economy of life violating every accepted rule of hygiene; with open cess-pools, exhalations from water-closets, sinks, urinals and sewers tainting the atmosphere with noxious vapors and stifling odors; with people herded and packed in damp cellars, living literally the life of vermin, badly fed and clothed, addicted to the daily use of opium to the extent that many hours of each day or night are passed in the delirious stupefaction of its influence, it is not to be denied that, as a whole, the general health of this locality compares more than favorably with other sections of the city which are surrounded by far more favorable conditions.

It seems impossible to account for this condition of things upon any other theory than that of the constant fumigation to which Chinatown is subjected, as has already been suggested in this report. Open wood fires from cellar to attic, cigars, tobacco and opium pipes, all contribute hourly clouds of smoke to the fumigation process, and probably prevent the generation and spread of zymotic diseases that otherwise could scarcely fail to rapidly decimate the Chinese population of San Francisco, and effectually adjust the Chinese Immigration question without the aid of treaty or Congressional in-

tervention. These preventive influences can never be a sufficient guard against cholera or any other like visitation, however, and are not and cannot be sufficient to justify the municipal authorities in tolerating the unclean mode of life that prevails in Chinatown. This mode of life must always make this locality a threatening source of pestilential danger to the community at large whenever pestilence comes in any form, borne upon the wings of the wind, or stealing in "like a thief in the night," by any other of the mysterious pathways which it too often thrids so silently, without warning of its approach, until it is upon us with its deadly influences.

Dr. A. L. Gibson, Medical Director of the United States Navy, and a man who ranks high in his profession, says upon this point:

"Where there are fresh air and dryness and cleanliness there can be no cholera; and where there are not, it will come in spite of proclamations and perfunctory quarantines. Fumigations and disinfections which mask putrescence and substitute medicinal smells for sickening stench are as ridiculous as the noise of gongs and tom-toms, and exploding fire-crackers and gongs, by which the Chinaman hopes to frighten the devils who desolate his home and country, and worse than useless from the false sense of security which they give."

It is not wise, nor is it the intention of your Committee to excite undue apprehension in the public mind upon this subject. But it is both wise and a matter of public duty that the true condition of things should be known, in order that unseen but possible dangers may be guarded against so far as it may be in our power to do so. With this end in view we invite attention to the following facts:

The frequent custom with this people is to have the brick and mortar bench where cooking is carried on, the sink, always more or less filthy, and an open, filthy, bad-smelling water-closet, all adjoining each other in the same room, or under the same cover. Frequently a space at the end of this cooking range—if we may call it so—is used as a urinal, the only outlet from which is the absorption of and seepage through some earth placed there for that purpose, while the intermingling odors of cooking, sink, water-closet and urinal, added to the fumes of opium and tobacco smoke and the indescribable, unknowable, all-pervading atmosphere of the Chinese quarter, make up a perfume which can neither be imagined nor described. This is no exaggeration, nor is it a fancy sketch. It is one of the common features of life in Chinatown.

The details of the survey, which will be filed with this report, will furnish all the data that will be necessary to satisfy the most skeptical on this point; but, what is far better, will be a visit to Chinatown itself and to the habitations themselves, where such ocular and olfactory proofs as will present themselves to the visitor will leave no more to be added.

The municipal laws intended to protect the sanitary welfare of the city, among other things, provide as follows:

ORDER 1,587.

[Privy Vaults, Drains, etc., to be Connected with Street Sewers, and Traps Constructed.]

SECTION 4. No person shall construct or maintain, or suffer to be or remain upon his or her premises, or premises under his or her control, any privy, or privy-vault, cesspool, sink or drain, without connecting the same by means of cement, iron-stone or iron pipe, with the street sewer, in such a manner that it shall be effectually drained and purified, if there be a sewer in the street on which said premises may be situated with which the same can be connected. Every drain or branch sewer hereafter constructed which shall connect with a dwelling-house or building, or with any privy, privy-vault or cesspool, shall be constructed of cement, iron-stone or iron, and be provided with some apparatus or means by which such drain or branch sewer may be effectually flushed and cleansed; and shall also be provided with a trap or apparatus which will effectually prevent the escape of gases from the sewer into such dwelling-house, building, privy, privy-vault or cesspool, which trap or apparatus shall, in all cases when practicable, be placed under the sidewalk and be so constructed and placed that it can be readily and conveniently examined and inspected. (As amended March 30, 1832, by Order No. 1,666.)

[Privy Vaults, Construction of.]

SECTION 5. No person shall construct, without the consent in writing of the Health Officer, any privy-vault on premises belonging to him or under his control, unless the walls and bottom of such vault be of stone or brick, laid in cement, and at least eight inches in thickness.

[Privies, etc., when Foul or Offensive, a Nuisance.]

SECTION 6. No person shall suffer or permit any premises belonging to or occupied by him, or any cellar, vault, privy, pool, sewer or private drains thereon or therein, to become nauseous, foul or offensive, and prejudicial to public health or public comfort.

One of the most important points developed in the whole course of this investigation is the flagrant violation of the sections of Order 1,587, above quoted, which is constantly carried on in Chinatown, for which a radical remedy should be found, and for which property-owners themselves should be held responsible. There is, and can be, no possible excuse for these violations of the law. It involves the public health and public safety, and calls for immediate remedial action.

The instances where the water-closets, sinks, etc., discharge into open cesspools, and where there are other violations of the sections quoted, are more than numerous. Some few examples may be pointed out by way of illustration: 719 Sacramento street, water-closet and cesspool in rear; 823 Sacramento street, open cesspool in basement. In Oneida place every second house has a sink and hopper running down to open box below and connected with sewer in center of court. Sewerage in rear of court, into which water-closets and sinks empty, is in center of court in box, and is open in several places.

In the building on Jackson street, sometimes called "The Palace Hotel," and occupied by about 400 people, there are four water-closets in the center of the court on each of the floors, all running together below in one common cesspool, all open with no trap, and all in a horribly filthy condition.

At 616 Dupont street, open cesspool in sub-basement under air-shaft, used as a urinal and receptacle for all the slops in the building. The same at 614½ Dupont street.

At 646 Pacific street there is "a public water-closet in the hall for the building and rear." The whole rear and hall is very filthy, open sewerage running across the north end, seething up through the ground, extending through the hall to Pacific street.

In the basement on the east side of Bartlett alley, in what is known as the Dog Kennel, filth and its accompanying stenches reign supreme. A blind woman and several dogs and cats live in the kennel in a state of wretched squalor that baffles description, while the rear space is occupied by water-closets without traps, leading into what receptacle no one knows, the whole area and surroundings being wet, mouldy and rotten. The lowest grade of prostitution guards the entrance to this den on either side, and the hideous visages that peer through the wickets help to add to the general aspect of degradation and misery that reigns below.

The basement of the next building adjoining is a twin specimen in filth and methods of violation of the sanitary regulations which we have quoted.

At 714 Jackson street, in the basement, occupied by seven Chinese prostitutes and two children, there are no water-closets, and the slops and filth generated in this underground slum are flung into the street as an extra generous contribution to the rotting garbage that daily accumulates there, or disposed of in other ways unknown to your Committee.

At 727 Pacific street there is a laundry on the first floor. The kitchen is in the court. An open hopper at the north end is the common receptacle for slops and the water-closets besides, and is very filthy and nauseating.

At No. 8, west side of Sullivan's alley, there are several kitchens and water-closets with open hoppers, all without separating partitions, and the latter all open to the cesspools or sewers into which they lead. The foul odors that they exhale mingle with the Mongolian messes that simmer upon the adjoining cooking device, nauseating the visitor but apparently adding zest to the appetite of the Celestials who eat, drink and sleep there.

At 707 Pacific street there is a room in the rear on Sullivan's alley, with urinal, kitchen and water-closet all together, for the building covering 711, 707 and 705 Pacific street, and 1031, 1027, 1025 and 1023 Dupont street. To say that it is filthy does not convey an idea of its condition. To say that its condition and arrangement openly violate the law is all that we need to burthen you with in this report. The same arrangement and condition of things exists in the upper floor of the same building.

At 808 and 812 Clay street there are repetitions of kitchens, water-closets and filth, open from cesspool or sewer, to the rooms in which they are located, and all subject to the same comment and description already given.

At 616 and 614½ Dupont street there are open cesspools, water-closets and sinks, and at hundreds of other localities similar conditions exist. Briefly, there are filth and filthy conditions everywhere, violations of the ordinance we have quoted everywhere, realizations and revelations everywhere of a distinct definition of the term "Chinese stink-pots," that differ perhaps,

from the heretofore commonly accepted meaning of the term, but are none the less tangible as such new definition—all-pervading, though we may not see, feel or hear them, but overwhelmingly apparent through the medium of the remaining senses of taste and smell.

Some day, when Pestilence shall fold her black wings and alight among us to gorge her lust for death, there will be such other tangible evidences of the dire influences that will grow out of this condition of things as will appeal in unanswerable anguish to our hearts as well as our senses, and lead to vain regrets that we have not long ago enforced the laws and corrected this terrible evil.

“THE CUBIC AIR ORDINANCE.”

It is not too sweeping a declaration to make to say that there is scarcely a habitation in Chinatown in which the so-called “Cubic Air Ordinance” is not constantly violated. This constant and habitual violation of the municipal regulation illustrates in the most forcible manner the truth of the assertion which we have already made, that the habits and mode of life among the Chinese here are not much above “those of the rats on the water front.”

It is not the desire or intention of your Committee to present any extreme case selected from any particular locality, to illustrate any feature of the peculiarities of Mongolian life in Chinatown, but rather to convey to the Board and the public, as far as it is possible to do so, a fair idea of the condition of things in that locality, and a general comprehension of the mode of life of this class of our population.

Herewith we present some instances illustrating the *ordinary* habits of the Chinese laboring classes in the matter of sleeping and living accommodations. They are given as furnishing a fair average example, so far as we have been able to ascertain, of the disregard in which the so-called “Cubic Air Ordinance” is held by the Chinese, and as possibly illustrating the hopelessness of attempting to enforce it—a point which will be discussed later:

STREET.	NUMBER.	FLOOR.	Number of occupants allowed under the Cubic Air law	Number of actual occupants
Dupont	814½	Sub-Basement.....	9	32
Dupont.....	814½	Basement	21	70
Dupont.....	814½	First Floor	7	46
Dupont.....	814½	Second Floor.....	26	60
Dupont.....	814½	Third Floor.....	34	68

STREETS.	NUMBER.	FLOOR.	Number of occupants allowed under the Cubic Air law.....	Number of actual occupants.....
Sacramento.....	817	Basement.....	6	24
Bartlett Alley.....		Basement.....	16	68
Bartlett Alley.....		First Floor.....	6	14
Oneida Place.....		Ten Rooms, First Floor.....	31	94
Brooklyn Place.....		First Floor.....	4	24
Jackson.....	624	Basement.....	3	5
Jackson.....	628	Basement.....	3	14
Jackson.....	632	Basement.....	2	6
Jackson.....	632	First Floor.....	3	16
Jackson.....	620	Basement.....	3	14
Jackson.....	622	Basement.....	4	20
Jackson.....	622	Basement.....	6	30
Jackson.....	622	First Story.....	3	6
Jackson.....	615	Basement.....	3	16
Washington.....	737	Second Story.....	3	8
Washington.....	735	Basement.....	10	34
Washington.....	733	Second Story.....	4	12
Brenham Place.....	9	Second Story.....	8	24
Brenham Place.....	9	Third Story.....	8	18
Brenham Place.....	9	Fourth Story.....	6	22
Clay.....	767	Second Story.....	7	22
Clay.....	767	Second Story.....	4	12
Clay.....	804	Second Story.....	2	8
Clay.....	809	Basement.....	3	20
Clay.....	812	Second Story.....	5	16

This may be taken as a fair type of the common manner of life in Chinatown among the ordinary laboring classes. There are places much more densely crowded, and some not as densely crowded. But this represents the prevailing rule, and the other extreme (about equally divided) the exception.

The atmosphere at night in these crowded dens—many of which, it will be seen, are in cellars—when the occupants are in possession, is something

indescribably horrible; especially when vitiated by the smoke of opium and tobacco, the effluvia from surrounding filth, and the exhalations from the bodies of the Celestials who inhabit them.

Descend into the basement of almost any building in Chinatown at night; pick your way by the aid of the policeman's candle along the dark and narrow passageway, black and grimy with a quarter of a century's accumulation of filth; step with care lest you fall into a cesspool of sewerage abominations with which these subterranean depths abound. Now follow your guide through a door, which he forces, into a sleeping-room. The air is thick with smoke and fetid with an indescribable odor of reeking vapors. The atmosphere is tangible. Tangible—if we may be licensed to so use the word in this instance—to four out of the five human senses. Tangible to the sight, tangible to the touch, tangible to the taste, and, oh, how tangible to the smell! You may even hear it as the opium-smoker sucks it through his pipe bowl into his tainted lungs, and you breathe it yourself as if it were of the substance and tenacity of tar. It is a sense of a horror you have never before experienced, revolting to the last degree, sickening and stupefying. Through this semi-opaque atmosphere you discover perhaps eight or ten—never less than two or three—bunks, the greater part or all of which are occupied by two persons, some in a state of stupefaction from opium, some rapidly smoking themselves into that condition, and all in dirt and filth. Before the door was opened for your entrance every aperture was closed, and here, had they not been thus rudely disturbed, they would have slept in the dense and poisonous atmosphere until morning, proof against the baneful effects of the carbonic acid gas generated by this human defiance of chemical laws, and proof against all the zymotic poisons that would be fatal to a people of any other race in an hour of such surroundings and such conditions.

It is from such pest-holes as these that the Chinese cooks and servants who are employed in our houses come. Cleanly though they may be, in appearance, while acting in the capacity of domestic servants, they are, nevertheless, born and reared in these habits of life. The facility with which they put on habits of decency when they become cooks and servants simply adds other testimony to their ability to adapt themselves to circumstances when it is their interest to do so. But the instinct of the race remains unchanged; and when the Chinese servant leaves employment in the American household he joyfully hastens back to his slum and his burrow, to the grateful luxury of his normal surroundings, vice, filth and an atmosphere of horror.

OPIUM RESORTS IN CHINATOWN.

The following table shows the number and location of the public Opium Resorts. The "opium lay-out" is found in nearly every sleeping-room in Chinatown, and is nearly as common as the tobacco pipe; but these dens

are for the general accommodation of those who have no sleeping bunks and conveniences for opium-smoking of their own, and who therefore frequent these resorts to indulge in the habit.

The bunks are occupied night and day, and the spectacle of pallid men in a condition of death-stupor, wrapped in the dirty rags which constitute their bedding, may be witnessed in these dens any day from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

STREET.	NUMBER.	FLOOR.	No. of Bunks.	REMARKS
Sacramento.....	731	Basement.....	12	Filthy.
Clay.....	809	Basement.....	23	Filthy.
Dupont.....	616	Sub-Basement... ..	8	24 feet below the street line and very filthy.
Waverly Place.....	34½	Basement.....	14	Filthy.
Spofford Place.....	23	First Floor.....	10	Opium refinery in rear, filthy.
Washington.....	825	Basement.....	10	Filthy.
Washington.....	836	First Story.....	11	Filthy.
Sullivan's Alley.....	7	First Story.....	6	Filthy.
Dupont.....	918	Basement.....	12	Filthy.
Washington Place.....	26	Basement.....	19	Filthy.
Cooper's Alley.....		First Story.....	8	Filthy.
Bartlett Alley.....	East side.	Basement.....	14	Very filthy.
Bartlett Alley... ..	32	Rear First Floor....	3	Filthy.
Jackson.....	708	Rear Basement.....	14	Filthy.
Jackson.....	818	Basement.....	13	Filthy.
Dunscombe Alley.....	East side.	Basement.....	12	Filthy.
Dunscombe Alley.....	East side.	Basement.....	12	Filthy.
Dunscombe Alley.....	West side.	Basement.....	11	Filthy.
Dunscombe Alley.....	West side.	Basement.....	10	Filthy.
Dunscombe Alley.....	West side.	Basement.....	11	Filthy.
Dunscombe Alley.....	West side.	Basement.....	14	Filthy.
Jackson.....	728-730	Basement.....	26	Filthy.
Pacific.....	727	First Floor.....	4	Filthy.
Dupont.....	1001½	Rear Basement.....	16	Filthy.
Jackson.....	626	Basement.....	7	Filthy.
Jackson.....	632	Basement.. ..	19	Filthy.

The use of opium is so general among the Chinese that no visitor to Chinatown, night or day, can enter many sleeping-rooms without finding men indulging in the habit. Nor will the explorer travel far without finding them under every stage of its influence down to the dead stupor such as would seem to furnish fit subjects for the Coroner and the morgue, rather than as beings to whom life is ever to return again.

VIOLATIONS OF THE FIRE ORDINANCES.

If the prevailing rule of constant violation of the fire ordinances in Chinatown is to be longer tolerated, for the sake of consistency at least, if it were legally possible, there should be an additional section added, exempting the Chinese quarter from the operations of these ordinances, for it is true that they are utterly disregarded if not defied; and we have failed to discover that any determined attempt is made on the part of the authorities to enforce them. Possibly it is not practicable to enforce them, and possibly it furnishes another illustration of the presumption that the Chinese are a law unto themselves, stronger than the municipal or statute laws, and stronger than the race which surrounds them. Herewith we present a diagram of the first floor of a building on Oneida Place. The fire-places are shown as indicated, and are a fair type of the manner in which they are constructed all over Chinatown. The chimney, it will be observed, is practically an unknown convenience. A brick bench laid in mud mortar, in a window, upon a balcony, or any like place, upon which the fire for cooking is built, leaving the smoke free to escape as it will, is all that is necessary for cooking purposes. Sometimes this plan is varied by the substitution of a tin box or vessel filled with earth for the brick platform, but the uses and purposes of the chimney, cooking or other stoves or ranges, are apparently unknown. In no other part of the city, and by no other people, are such dangerous methods pursued; nor would they be long tolerated if they were. Considering the combustible nature of the surroundings, it is hardly less than a miracle that conflagrations are not constantly occurring, and that fire has not long ago swept Chinatown out of existence and a large section of San Francisco besides. The municipal law upon this subject is plain and explicit. It provides as follows:

“No person shall kindle or maintain any fire of charcoal, wood or other combustible material, in or upon any open tin, metal can, or any earthenware vessel whatsoever, in any room, entry or passage, or in any other part of any house in this city and county; or in any furnace or stove of any kind, unless the same be connected by means of a good sheet-iron flue or pipe, with a brick or earthen pipe chimney, to conduct the smoke and fire into said brick or earthen pipe chimney.”

There is not a day in the year in which this order is not violated in hundreds and hundreds of instances. At the same time, the point which has already been alluded to in this report, viz: that the constant fumigation to which Chinatown is subjected from these open wood fires, may be the source of prevention of zymotic diseases, should not be lost sight of. But, conceding that such is the fact, and that the risk and evil of these open fires be tolerated and the fumigation process be thereby preserved rather than to risk the possibility of disease growing out of their suppression, the fact stands out none the less clear-cut and striking that the very presence of

these people among us compels the admission of the proposition that we cannot enact laws general in their application to which they can safely be subjected. Nor can we, on the other hand, enact special laws that shall apply alone to this or any other race of people, nor can we by any legislative action constitutionally exempt them from subjection to the general laws to which all other classes and races among us are amenable.

The paradox involved, then, in these contradicting propositions, is by the simple fact that in this, as in many other things, these people when they come among us are above and beyond the law, and so they must possibly remain. Stated briefly, the special point now under consideration is this: The law prohibits these open fires; if they are not suppressed they will constitute a standing menace from fire, and may at any moment involve the city in a disastrous conflagration. If they are suppressed, there is every probability that Chinatown will become the seat of zymotic or other diseases which may involve the public health of the city at large and the sacrifice, possibly, of hundreds of lives annually. It is a choice of two evils—evils that the presence of this race among us forces upon us and which never can be wholly avoided so long as they are among us.

In the construction of privies, apart from the violation of the sanitary ordinances already referred to, the city ordinances relating to the fire limits, etc., provide that "privies or water-closets of wood," shall be constructed in a particular manner, and shall not "project over the line of any street, lane, alley or place, and they shall not be used for any other purpose." No regard is paid to this provision of the municipal laws whenever it suits the convenience of occupants of buildings in Chinatown to ignore them. There are many instances that might be pointed out where this rule is violated.

The two Chinese theatres furnish striking examples of the audacity of the race in ignoring the law, and the impunity with which such violation is practiced. In both these theatres almost every specified provision of the fire ordinance relating to places of amusement is openly violated, even down to that clause of the ordinance which provides that no portion of a theatre "shall be occupied or used as a hotel, boarding or lodging house," etc. In the case of the Washington-street theatre it is at once both boarding and lodging house, containing bunks for 150 persons, all of whom eat and sleep under its roof.

THE CHINESE LABOR PROBLEM.

The essentially American policy of a tariff for protection to home industry is not alone on trial as against the opposing doctrine of Free Trade. Protection against the "pauper labor of Europe" as a system of public policy may be advocated, upheld and practiced as we will, but it is clear that the doctrine is absolutely nullified, and the laws that are enacted to support it

are successfully and effectually evaded by the importation, not of the *products* of pauper labor, but of pauper labor itself, of a far lower grade than that of Europe, viz., the Asiatic.

The political party which claims to be the party of protection to home industry by means of a high tariff necessarily stultifies itself if it fails to set itself against the greater of these dangers, the importation of Asiatic pauper labor, as well as against the free importation of the products of European pauper labor. For it is clear that Asiatic labor here upon our own soil, which can exist here at a less cost for living than can even the pauper labor of Europe exist upon European soil, not only possesses a dominant advantage over home labor, but also over the "pauper labor of Europe" itself, about which we declaim so earnestly. If this "Asiatic pauper labor," tolerated here upon our own soil, can produce here any article of manufacture cheaper than the same article can be produced in Europe, the advantage is not alone the difference in the cheapness of the product, but in the tariff which is imposed on the article thus manufactured in Europe and imported here. Therefore the Asiatic laborer residing here literally commands the situation. The result of such a competition is indisputable. Either the American laborer must come down to a level with the imported "little brown man" in habits of life and desires, or he must become a helpless pauper himself.

This is not the gospel of the "Sand Lot;" it is the gospel of political truth, upon which all parties should agree who have the welfare of society at heart, and to whom humanity itself ought not to plead in vain.

Cool and dispassionate consideration of this great overshadowing question is now the necessity of the hour, uninfluenced by the senseless jargon of "The Chinese must go," or any other shibboleth of the demagogue. Planted here in this young, but already great metropolis, is a Mongolian population forming about one-eighth of the entire community, and probably one-fourth of the laboring classes, equal to the task of competition in any line of skilled or unskilled manufacture. Their habits and mode of life render the cost of support less than one-fifth of that of the ordinary American laborer, who exercises what is commonly recognized as the strictest rules of economy and thrift. This first combing of the wave of Chinese labor is to-day in more than successful competition with the home workman here in the production of every article of clothing, cigars, and other like necessities and luxuries of life, to the extent that, practically, the occupation of the skilled home laborer is gone, indeed, even at this early stage of the contact.

This statement of the case has been presented heretofore in various forms, but it has too often been howled in insensate and unreasonable clamor from the "Sand Lot" instead of being proved by the medium of crystallized fact and the inexorable logic of demonstrated truth.

It is within the province and scope of this report to supply this "missing link" through the facts which have been collated in this investigation, and about which there can surely be no dispute, if human evidence is of value at all in the search for truth, hidden where it may be.

Your Committee, then, apart from theorizing, invite the attention of the Board and of the American people to their exhibit of facts relating to this subject of Chinese labor here in San Francisco alone, and the inevitable result which must sooner or later be reached all over the land as the Chinese tide advances and sweeps competition to the winds.

It need not be said that the discussion of this phase of the question is useless now because of the treaty and the legislation which is supposed to prohibit Chinese immigration; for the fact is but too apparent to every resident of San Francisco that Chinese immigration is still flowing in, in appalling numbers, and the treaty and the prohibitory legislation scarcely modifies the strength of the tide, much less prohibits. Therefore it is more than in order at this time to analyze and discuss the effect of Chinese pauper labor upon the welfare of the American laborer and the American people.

Among the tabular statements forming an appendix to this report will be found one marked "Exhibit A," giving a list of the manufacturing establishments in Chinatown and the various lines of manufactured goods which are produced there. This exhibit forms in itself but a minor factor in the problem, since the great body of Chinese laborers in skilled and unskilled manufacture is employed outside of the limits of Chinatown, and, indeed, outside of the limits of the City and County of San Francisco. But what is taking place here will but too plainly illustrate the appalling character of the danger which this Asiatic invasion typifies. The lesson which that invasion ought to teach, through such exhibits as these, can only be nullified by the preaching of these blind, fanatical theories which have heretofore made an idol of "the little brown man," but which are none the less a wicked abomination to the Christian mind than are the grotesque and hideous idols which form the objects of worship of "the little brown man" himself.

It appears from this Exhibit that there are employed in Chinatown to-day not less than 2,326 Chinese workmen engaged in the manufacture of clothing of various descriptions, boots and shoes, leather, cigars, etc., all of which is produced for consumption here in competition with the American workmen engaged in the same line of manufacture. Most of this labor is carried on through the use of the best modern machinery, in the operation of which the Chinese workman becomes an adept in a short space of time. Machinery for the manufacture of boots and shoes in the large establishments operated by Chinese labor supplies a large share of the demand for the whole Pacific Coast. The Hop Kee Company, on Dupont street, an establishment employing at some seasons of the year three hundred men, finds a market for its goods as far east as Salt Lake City at present, and will at no distant day invade the country east of the Mississippi, giving manufacturers there an opportunity to become practically acquainted with the effects of "Chinese cheap labor" and the results which follow in its train.

In the manufacture of clothing, ladies' underwear, shirts, etc., 1,245 sewing machines are kept actively at work, all operated by male laborers with a skill equal to the best efforts of the American woman, as well as the Ameri-

can man, in this direction, and all run with such quick-handed, untiring energy, that it suggests one of the most curious physiological problems of the day to understand how a people, nurtured and fed as they are, can possess the vitality and physical force necessary to the results which they achieve in this direction.

Most of this labor is carried on by "piece-work" and to fill orders for large "down-town commercial houses" engaged in the sale of the class of goods thus produced. The heavy, strong-stitched jean overalls which find so large a market on this coast, are made by the Chinese workmen at the rate of about 55 cents per dozen pairs. The work thus produced—at a price which would reduce the American worker, male or female, to a lower level than the "woman, weary and wan," whose misery Hood depicted so graphically in "The Song of the Shirt"—the Chinaman thrives upon, and is prosperous and happy. But it is a prosperity and a happiness that is based upon a mode of life that a homeless cur upon the streets might not envy, upon which the American laborer could not exist until a succession of generations had so brutalized and blunted his race proclivities that he had degenerated into a condition worse than barbarism and become a curse to civilization, instead of what he is to-day, the vital strength of the nation.

GAMBLING IN CHINATOWN.

We come now to the consideration of a phase of life in Chinatown which, for manifest reasons, your Committee would gladly avoid referring to if it were not in their plain line of duty to do otherwise.

These reasons are, that in any fair presentation of the matter of gambling and the gambling dens in Chinatown a serious responsibility must be brought home to the Police Department, or the owners of the property where these dens are situated must accept the responsibility themselves. If the responsibility for the existing condition of things does not rest in one of these quarters, then it must be set down to the debit of a weak, inefficient public policy that has long prevailed in San Francisco, by which laws for the protection of the public health and public morals have either not been enforced or are yet not sufficient in themselves in the form of their enactment. In either case it is an unpleasant task for your Committee to attempt to fix the responsibility; but it is their duty to state the facts, and so far as possible, to suggest the remedy for what seems to be a great public evil.

Here, again, we are met with the most positive evidences that have yet been produced, that the Chinese population among us openly defy the State and Municipal laws. These laws are strong enough, as has been conclusively proved, to shut up gambling-houses run by white men, and to make the occupation of the gambler completely amenable to the majesty of the law. It is not so in Chinatown. The appendix to this report, "Exhibit B," furnishes a list of "iron-clad," barricaded gambling dens in Chinatown which are veritable citadels and strongholds built to defy assault and to baffle police interference.

This list comprises about 150 places in all, the approach to which is through a series of plank and iron doors, in every instance with grated windows, cunningly devised trap-doors for escapes, and in many instances iron-clad walls or partitions. Many of these doors bear the marks and indentations of the sledges of the police who have assailed them from time to time, which attack has usually been successfully resisted however, long enough to enable every evidence of the gambling games carried on within to be destroyed, before the assailants were admitted. The convenient water-closet, or kitchen fire, always adjacent to and forming part of these dens, furnish ready means to destroy the tan-markers or lottery devices, and innocent Celestials, sitting "childlike and bland," apparently in wonder why they have been disturbed and against whom no charge can be successfully maintained in the Courts, are all that is found within, when entrance has once been gained. Such is the statement of the officers of the Police Department, and such statement seems to be generally borne out by the facts.

On the other hand, considering how numerous the gambling dens are, considering that many of them open direct upon the street, it would seem that there must be negligence somewhere to enable the business to be carried on so successfully, in view of the fact that the gambling houses kept by men of our own race have been so energetically and effectually dealt with.

But this proposition is again met and answered, and answered with much force, by the statement that the number of men in the police force, and the means with which the department is provided, are not sufficient to enable Chinatown to be effectually patrolled and the gambling houses thoroughly watched and raided. Further, that, so long as property-holders will permit these barricaded gambling hells to be constructed, so long as they will permit their houses to be thus converted into fortresses for the purpose of defying the law, and, further, so long as the municipal authorities will permit property-holders thus to allow these Chinese tenants to misuse their property to the public injury and for the purpose of violating the law, so long the evil must exist, and nothing less than a police force large enough to constitute a constant army of occupation must be kept in Chinatown, with battering-rams and dynamite, if necessary, to enable them to open and raid these dens of vice. And to this, it seems to your Committee, there is no answer. It brings home the blame for this condition of things to the municipal authority itself, which, by a proper display of its own power, at whatever cost it may be involved, *can* and *must*, sooner or later, try conclusions with Chinatown and the Chinese, and make them amenable to the law in everything.

"THE HEATHEN CHINEE."

"The little brown man," as he is designated by one of the most prominent members of the United States Senate, and a representative of a State that is commonly assumed to stand in the fore-front of human progress, is

considered by many Christians as a most fitting subject for Missionary work and conversion to Christianity. It is possibly no legitimate part of the work assigned to your Committee to examine and report upon this branch of the subject, and possibly it is their duty to do so. From our point of view it seems but proper to us that the people throughout our country should have as full a knowledge as possible of what thirty-five years of constant attrition of Christianity and Idolatry has resulted in, as exemplified in the history of the Chinese in San Francisco. It is proper that the world should be informed as to whether Christianity advances or retreats before Chinese Idolatry when brought into immediate contact with each other; whether the Christian religion is to be the gainer or the loser; whether the human souls that are to be lost or saved are to change in their relations of ratio to each others according to the doctrines of Christianity; whether it is or is not worth while to permit them to continue to come among us in the beneficent hope that "the true faith" may be more widely promulgated and souls be saved that must otherwise be eternally lost.

For true missionary work your Committee have the most unbounded respect and sympathy. For efforts in this direction that the stern experience of the past thirty-five years have demonstrated by cold practical results to be more than sterile and barren, and for those who have wasted their labor in the field, your Committee can entertain no other sentiment than that of charitable pity. For those who, in spite of every proof of its utter uselessness, continue to be the advocates of Chinese immigration with this "hope of conversion" doctrine as one of the main reasons and justification of their action, we have nothing but contempt and disgust.

So far in San Francisco "the Heathen Chinese" has, in the slang parlance of the day, "got in his work," with the same irresistible force as that with which Boston's other "slogging" champion has always displayed in his ring encounters. And Senator Hoar and his followers, who would fain open wide our gates to the "little brown man," that he may be converted to Christianity and share in the blessings of American citizenship, may possibly find food for new reflection by a careful study of some of the naked facts which your Committee have been enabled to present upon this branch of the subject. In this view of the matter, then, your Committee consider it their duty to invite public attention to the following facts:

The proofs, as developed by this investigation and which are so plain as to be beyond question, are these: The Chinese brought here with them and have successfully maintained and perpetuated the grossest habits of bestiality practiced by the human race. The twin vices of gambling in its most defiant form, and the opium habit, they have not only firmly planted here for their own delectation and the gratification of the grosser passions, but they have succeeded in so spreading these vitiating evils as to have added thousands of proselytes to the practice of these vices from our own blood and race. The lowest possible form of prostitution—partaking of both

slavery and prostitution—they have planted and fostered to a lusty growth among us, and have inoculated our youth not only with the virus of immorality in its most hideous form, but have, through the same sources, physically poisoned the blood of thousands by the inoculation with diseases the most frightful that flesh is heir to, and furnishing posterity with a line of scrofulous and leprous victims that might better never have been born than to curse themselves and mankind at large with their contagious presence. They have successfully overriden and defied the laws of morality in every form, and the statutory laws of the State and municipality. They have driven the American laborer to the wall and taken the bread from the mouths of thousands of deserving families, while all that missionary work has done among them, all that contact with Christianity has accomplished in the line of conversion to "the true faith," is as imperceptible and as slow in its results as is the influence of the smallest comet that ever blazed into view in planetary space upon the great orbs that traverse their appointed pathways within the solar system to which they belong. Let us see if this is not the fact.

First, as is shown upon the map accompanying this report, the "Joss House" is, proportioned to population, even more common in Chinatown than are the edifices of the Christian church in other portions of the city. Idols of the most hideous form and feature squat upon their altars, from which license, in the belief of the Chinaman, sufficient to justify crime or vice of any degree may be had for the asking. Idols that typify, not the precepts of morality taught by Confucius, carved and created by the mechanical fancy of the most skillful Mongolian artist into every conceivable distortion of feature and limb, more frequently represent and give license to the practice of a vice, than a virtue to be inculcated and lived up to. Even the "Goddess of Prostitution" sits enthroned upon her altar in more than one Joss House in San Francisco, and licenses her votaries to the practice of nameless indulgences and the most bestial gratification of their sensuous lusts. Let the skeptic who views this statement as an exaggeration or misrepresentation of fact visit the Joss Houses of San Francisco and he will no longer doubt; for it is the truth.

While the Chinese have thus planted their idolatry among us with all its attendant vices; while they have undermined the morals and the physical health of our youth, and defied our laws, what has Christianity to show, through the aid of its Missionaries or otherwise, in its conflict with Asiatic heathenism, whether it be in the advance of Christian morals or the Christian religion?

In morals, nothing! And no one can possibly so pervert the truth as to maintain otherwise. In religious teachings let the evidence of the Missionaries themselves speak for itself.

The Rev. Otis Gibson, who testified before the Legislative Committee upon the occasion heretofore referred to, said that he had been a Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China ten years. That he had long been

doing missionary work here among the Chinese. That from information obtained from the books of the six Companies he thought there were about 150,000 Chinamen in California.

Asked, "How many of these Chinamen have become Christians—Roman Catholics as well as Protestants?"

He answered, "I could not give you statistics of that exactly. I don't know what the statistics of the Roman Catholic Church are. They have very few proselytes."

Q.—"What do you suppose your converts amount to? Can you approximate how many?"

A.—"I suppose that in this city there may be in all one hundred."

Again, he was asked by Mr. Eggers: "I would like to have you give us your experience as a missionary with these people?"

A.—"Our success with this people has been slow. They begin by going to school, and we gradually teach them to have a disgust for idolatry. That is the first point reached. During my labors *I have baptized thirty-five or thirty-six persons.*"

Q.—"In how many years?"

A.—"Since 1871, properly speaking."

This was in 1878, so that the net product of Mr. Gibson's labors in seven years was thirty-five or thirty-six Mongolian souls saved by baptism—provided that it proved that the religion with which they were thus dyed was of fast colors and did not subsequently wash out, by a new baptism of their own election.

Rev. A. W. Loomis testified that in seventeen years of his missionary work in San Francisco his school had "received eighty members; deducting twenty who have been dismissed, and we have sixty-three."

Let us hear what others testify to upon this question:

Wong Ben, an intelligent Chinese interpreter, testified before the Legislative Committee as follows:

Q.—"Do you know any Christian Chinamen?"

A.—"Yes."

Q.—"How many?"

A.—"Ten or fifteen. Some believe little. Some just go to school to learn to read; that is all. Some believe everything."

Lee Kan, interpreter for the Bank of California, testified as follows:

Q.—"Do you know any Chinese Christians?"

A.—"Yes, sir."

Q.—"Are you one?"

A.—"No, sir."

Q.—"Are these men real Christians, or are they only pretending to be?"

A.—"I cannot tell."

Q.—"As a rule, are they not such persons as would become Christians for good salaries and good positions?"

A.—"I guess so."

Q.—“Do you hear any of them say that Sunday-school is a good place to learn English?”

A.—“Yes, sir.”

Q.—“Did it strike you that they were more anxious to learn English than to get religious teaching?”

A.—“Yes, sir.”

Now, post the ledger and ascertain how the account stands. Thirty-five or thirty-six souls saved by the missionary work of Mr. Gibson, eighty by Mr. Loomis, making one hundred and fifteen in all, deducting nothing for backsliders, in a maximum period of seventeen years, that being the term of the administration of Mr. Loomis! Against this, thousands of young men debauched and diseased for life by reason of their presence among us; innumerable young men and young women confirmed in the opium habit from the same source; the laboring classes deprived of work and impoverished, their children graduated in the school of “Hoodlumism;” the laws set aside and defied; a filthy and disgusting mode of life set up by a clannish population in the fairest and best portion of the city, and made a constant menace to the welfare of the community by reason of the danger from fire and disease that will some day spring from that locality. All this to offset the salvation of a few score of souls of beings whose miserable lives *and* souls ought not in the aggregate to bear a feather’s weight against the deep damnation of the curse they have inflicted upon our race, and the ruin and everlasting misery they have brought upon thousands—if the Christian religion be “the true faith” by which human souls are to be saved.

All this, while their Joss Houses are still illuminated by the dim lamps that rest upon their altars and the oil of which is never burned out. The smoke of their incense still wends its way upward, the Joss sticks of fate still invite the superstition of the fatalist, and Chinese idolatry remains, not alone unshaken and full of vigor, but, in the contest thus far with the Christian religion upon these shores, it has beaten down the barriers interposed against it, and laughed to scorn the labors of the Missionary.

So far, it is the victor, in full possession of the field. So far, Christianity has beaten against it with as little effect and as little purpose as the waves of the Pacific with their sweep of thousands of miles to give them force accomplish, when they thunder and break against the rocky and jutting headlands of our own Golden Gate.

There never was a more wicked and shameful exhibition of detestable, narrow-minded bigotry than that which seeks to justify Chinese immigration by linking it with a scheme for the salvation of souls. The beasts of the field, the vagrant dogs that the Poundmaster gathers upon the streets to put to death by drowning, are vastly better worthy of our commiseration than the whole Mongolian race when they seek to overrun our country and blast American welfare and progress with their miserable, contaminating presence.

Let the would-be religious enthusiasts of the tribe who would feed the cannibal with texts from the Bible as a cure for his propensity to dine off

human flesh, and scatter tracts in Borrioboolagha as food for the starving, and who believe in the power of Christian contact to wrestle with Chinese idolatry, come here and study this question as your Committee have studied it, and they will return cured of the mindmalady with which they are now afflicted, or be entitled to life support and care in any idiot asylum in the land. So much for the "salvation" side of the Chinese question.

THE CHINESE AS MURDERERS.

The spectacle of the past few weeks, of police officers stationed at night at each end of the alleys leading slumward in Chinatown, searching the persons of the Chinese who enter and depart therefrom for the purpose of discovering concealed weapons, is edifying. It has grown out of a murder which was not long ago committed near one of these alleys, and as it was the work of the assassin's deadly knife, and has, so far, baffled all efforts at discovery, the police authorities, in the most praiseworthy manner, are endeavoring to prevent a similar recurrence and possibly discover some clue to the murderous Mongol now in hiding.

This brings before your Committee the subject of "unpunished crime" in Chinatown, upon which it is proper that such facts as have come to our knowledge should be laid before you.

Not only does the cunning and utter unscrupulousness of Chinamen enable them to evade our laws, but the evidence is conclusive that they have well organized tribunals of their own which punish offenders against themselves when it is their interest to punish, but which never punish those who violate the laws of the city or the State.

It has been said of them, with great force and truth, that they "are not only not amenable to law, but they are governed by secret tribunals unrecognized and unauthorized by law. The records of these tribunals have been discovered, and are found to be antagonistic to our legal system."

"These tribunals are formed by the several Chinese companies or guilds, and are recognized as legitimate authorities by the Chinese population. They levy taxes, command masses of men, intimidate interpreters and witnesses, enforce perjury, regulate trade, punish the refractory, remove witnesses beyond the reach of our courts, control liberty of action, and prevent the return of Chinese to their home in China without their consent. In short, they exercise a despotic sway over one-seventh of the population of the State of California.

"They invoke the processes of law on their subjects, and the independent action of their subjects, and it is claimed that they impose the death penalty upon those who refuse obedience to their decrees.

"We are disposed to acquit these companies and secret tribunals of the charge of deliberate intent to supersede the authority of the State. The system is inherent and part of the fibre of the Chinese mind, and exists because the Chinese are thoroughly and permanently alien to us in language

and interests. It is nevertheless a fact that these companies or tribunals do nullify and supersede the State and National authorities. And the fact remains that they constitute a foreign government within the boundaries of the Republic."

"Such were the conclusions arrived at by the Legislative Committee in 1876. And they fairly justified their conclusions by the proofs which they elicited in the course of their investigations. We cannot better illustrate this than to quote from them at length. They say:

"That we have not overstated the facts, we beg to refer briefly to some of the testimony of reputable witnesses, given under the sanction of an oath, before this Committee.

"James R. Rogers, a San Francisco officer of intelligence and experience, testifies as follows (see volume of testimony herewith transmitted, p. 61):

A.—"I do not know of my own knowledge that such a tribunal exists (secret Chinese tribunal). I only know that when a Chinaman swears differently from what they want him to, his life is in danger. They sometimes use our Courts to enforce their orders, just as policy may direct. They have no regard for our laws, and obey them so far as they do, only through fear."

"D. J. Murphy, District Attorney of the City and County of San Francisco, and one of the ablest and most experienced criminal lawyers in the State [now one of our Criminal Court Judges], testifies as follows (evidence, pp. 82 and 83):

Q.—"In your official capacity have you been brought into contact with Chinese?"

A.—"Yes, sir; I have looked on my docket for two years, and I find that of seven hundred cases that I examined before the Grand Jury one hundred and twenty were Chinese, principally burglaries, grand larcenies and murders—chiefly burglary. They are very adroit and expert thieves. I have not had time to examine for the last two and a half years, but the proportion has largely increased during that time."

Q.—"Do you find any difficulty in the administration of justice where they are concerned?"

A.—"Yes, sir. In capital cases, particularly, we are met with perjury. I have no doubt but that they act under the direction of superiors, and swear as ordered. In many cases witnesses are spirited away, or alibis are proven. They can produce so many witnesses as to create a doubt in the minds of jurymen, and thus escape justice. In cases where I have four or five witnesses for the prosecution they will bring in ten or fifteen on the part of the defense. They seem to think that numbers must succeed, and it very frequently so happens. It frequently occurs that before the Grand Jury or on preliminary examination, witnesses swear so as to convict, but on the trial they turn square around and swear the other way. I have heard it said that they have secret tribunals where they settle all these things, but I know nothing of that. It is my impression that something of the kind exists, and

I think they sometimes use our Courts to enforce their decrees. I have had to appeal to Executive clemency for pardon for Chinamen sent to the State Prison by false swearing, under circumstances which led me to believe them to have been the victims of some organization of that kind."

Q.—"Innocent men can be convicted?"

A.—"Yes; and I have no doubt innocent men are convicted through the medium of perjury and 'jobs' fixed up on them. I have had doubts, during the last three months, in cases of magnitude, involving long terms of imprisonment."

Q.—"Among reputable lawyers of this city, who have had experience with Chinese testimony in the Courts, what value has that testimony, standing by itself?"

A.—"By itself, and without being corroborated by extrinsic facts or white testimony, it is very unreliable."

Mr. Ellis, Chief of Police of the City of San Francisco, and who has been attached to the police force of that city for twenty years, testifies as follows (evidence, p. 112):

"That it is generally believed that the Chinese have a court where differences are settled; and that if, in secret, it determines to convict or acquit a Chinaman (on trial before our Courts) that judgment is carried out. In a great many cases I believe they have convicted innocent men upon perjured evidence."

Mr. Charles T. Jones, who for several years past has been the able and efficient District Attorney of Sacramento County (the county in which is located our State Capitol), testifies as follows (evidence, pp. 124 and 125):

A.—"During my term of office I have had considerable to do with Chinese criminals, and always have great difficulty in convicting them of any crime. I remember well the case of Ah Quong, spoken of a few moments ago by Ah Dan. At the time I was defending three parties charged with kidnapping, and I had Ah Quong as interpreter, knowing him to be honest and capable. The circumstances of the case were these: A Chinaman wanted to marry a woman then in a house of prostitution. She desired to marry him, and he went with two of his friends to the house. She went with them. They drove out of town to get married, when the Chinaman who owned her heard of it and started some officers after her. She was arrested and surrendered to these Chinamen, with instructions to bring her into Court next day. I had this man to interpret for me, being well satisfied that she would swear that she was not being kidnapped. The next day the owners brought into Court a woman whom the defendants informed me was not the one at all, but another. The attorneys for the other side insisted that it was, believing the statements of their Chinamen to that effect. The case was postponed for two or three days, when it was shown that the woman offered was not the one taken away. This interpreter told me they would kill him as sure as these defendants were not convicted. We went out of the Courtroom, and he told me he was

afraid to go on I street. I told him not to go then, but I did not think they would trouble him. Half an hour afterwards he was brought back, shot in the back, and a hatchet having been used on him, mutilating him terribly. This was in broad daylight, about eleven o'clock in the morning, on Third. 2nd I streets, one of the most public places in the city of Sacramento. There were hundreds of Chinese around there at the time; but it was difficult, in the prosecution of the case, to get any Chinese testimony at all. It happened that there were a few white men passing at the time, and we were enabled to identify two men, and they were convicted and sent to the State Prison for life, after three trials. They attempted to prove an alibi, and after swearing a large lot of Chinamen they said that they had twenty more. The Chinese use the Courts to gain possession of women. Sometimes it happens that where a man is married to a woman they get out a warrant for his arrest, and before he can get bail they have stolen the woman and carried her off to some distant place. I have had Chinamen come to me to find out how many witnesses I had in cases. If they found out, they would get sufficient testimony to override me. Before I was District Attorney I have had Chinese come to me to defend them, and ask me how many witnesses I wanted, and what was necessary to prove in order to acquit."

Q.—"Do you often find that upon preliminary examinations and before the Grand Jury there is enough testimony to warrant a conviction, but on the trial these same witnesses swear to an exactly opposite state of facts?"

A.—"Very frequently."

Q.—"To what do you attribute that?"

A.—"I attribute it to the fact that they had tried the case in Chinese courts, where it had been finally settled. I have records in my office of a Chinese tribunal of that kind, where they tried offenders according to their own rules, meted out what punishment they thought proper, etc. These records were captured in a room on I street, between Fourth and Fifth. I had them translated by an interpreter from San Francisco, and used them on the trial of the robbery cases. The records recite that the members enter into a solemn compact not to enter into partnership with a foreigner; that a certain man did so, and the company offers so many round dollars to the man who will kill him. They promise to furnish a man to assist the murderer, and they also promise, if he is arrested, they will employ able counsel to defend him. If convicted, he should receive, I think, three dollars for every day he is confined, and in case he died, certain money would be sent to his relatives. These records appeared in evidence and were admitted; also, a poster that was taken from a house, offering a reward for the killing of this man. This poster was placed on a house in a public street. Being written in Chinese, of course they alone knew its contents, and informed us of them.

Mat. Karcher, for many years past Chief of Police for the City of Sacramento, testifies as follows. (Evidence, pp. 128 and 129:)

Q.—“Do you know anything about their putting up offers of rewards upon walls and street corners, written in Chinese, for the murder or assassination of given Chinamen?”

A.—“Yes. Of course I could not read Chinese, but I secured some of these posters, and had an interpreter from San Francisco come up here and interpret them. They were rewards for the murder of some Chinamen who did something contrary to their laws. They have their own tribunals, where they try Chinamen, and their own laws to govern them. In this way the administration of justice is often defeated entirely, or, at least, to a very great extent. I know this, because I was present at a meeting of one of their tribunals about seven years ago. There were some thirty or forty Chinamen there, one appearing to act as Judge. Finally, the fellow on trial was convicted and had to pay so much money, as a fine for the commission of the offense with which he was charged. Generally, their punishments are in the nature of fines; but sometimes they sentence the defendant to death. In cases in the Police Court we have often found it difficult to make interpreters act. They would tell us that they would be killed if they spoke the truth; that their tribunals would sentence them to death, and pay assassins to dispatch them. About two years and a half or three years ago Ah Quong was killed. During the trial, at which he was interpreter, there were a great many Chinamen. I stationed officers at the doors, and then caused each one to be searched as he came out of the room, the interpreter having told me that he feared they would murder him. Upon these Chinamen I found all sorts of weapons—hatchets, pistols, bowie-knives, Chinese swords, and many others. There were forty-five weapons in all, I think, concealed about their persons in all kinds of ways. The interpreter testified in that case, and half an hour after leaving the Court-room he was brought back, shot, and cut with hatchets. He was terribly mutilated, and lived only a few moments after being brought to the station-house. The murderers were arrested, but attempted to prove an alibi, and had a host of Chinese witnesses present for that purpose. Although there were some hundreds of Chinese present at the time of the murder, the prosecution was forced to rely upon the evidence of a few white men who chanced to see the deed committed. We were opposed at every turn by the Chinamen and the Chinese companies. As a general thing it is utterly impossible to enforce the laws with any certainty against those people, while they will themselves use our laws to persecute innocent men who have gained their enmity. They seem to have no idea concerning the moral obligation of an oath, and care not for our form of swearing.”

Mr Ellis, Chief of Police of San Francisco, testified as follows. (Evidence, p. 112:)

Q.—“What are the difficulties in the way of enforcing laws in cases where the Chinese are concerned?”

A.—“The Chinese will swear to anything, according to orders. Their testimony is so unreliable that they cannot be believed.”

Q.—“What is the greatest difficulty in the way of suppressing prostitution and gambling?”

A.—“To suppress these vices would require a police force so great that the city could not stand the expense. It is difficult to administer justice, because we do not understand their language, and thus all combine to defeat the laws.”

Q.—“What is their custom of settling cases among themselves, and then refusing to furnish testimony?”

A.—“It is generally believed to be true that the Chinese have a Court of Arbitration where they settle differences.”

Q.—“After this settlement is made, is it possible to obtain testimony from the Chinese?”

A.—“If in secret they determine to convict a Chinaman, or to acquit him, that judgment is carried out. In a great many cases I believe they have convicted innocent men through perjured evidence.”

Mr. Davis Louderback, for several years past Judge of the Police Court of San Francisco, testifies as follows. (Evidence, p. 93:)

Q.—“What do you know about the habits, customs, and social and moral status of the Chinese population of this city?”

A.—“I think they are a very immoral, mean, mendacious, dishonest, thieving people, as a general thing.”

Q.—“What are the difficulties in the way of the administration of justice where they are concerned?”

A.—“As witnesses, their veracity is of the lowest degree. They do not appear to realize the sanctity of an oath, and it is difficult to enforce the laws where they are concerned, for that reason. They are very apt, in all cases and under all circumstances, to resort to perjury and the subornation of perjury. They also use our criminal law to revenge themselves upon their enemies, and malicious prosecutions are frequent.”

Ah Chung testified:

Q.—“What do the Chinamen do with anybody who testifies in Court against the women?”

A.—“Ah Geo, Wong Woon, and Ah Fook put up money to kill him.”

Q.—“Do you know whether any paper is ever put up offering money to kill Chinamen?”

A.—“Yes. I saw them.”

Q.—“Have they threatened to kill you if you testify?”

A.—“Yes. I am a little scared.”

Q.—“What are you afraid of?”

A.—“Afraid shoot me.”

Q.—“Do you know of anybody being killed?”

A.—“Yes.”

Q.—“What for?”

A.—“One boy he testify against women, and they kill him with a knife.”
Ah Gow sworn.

MR. HAYMOND—“Can you speak English?”

A.—“Yes, sir.”

Q.—“How long have you been in San Francisco?”

A.—“One year.”

Q.—“How long in California?”

A.—“Three years.”

Q.—“Where have you lived?”

A.—“At Half-moon Bay.”

Q.—“What did you work at?”

A.—“Making cigars.”

Q.—“For white people?”

A.—“No; for a Chinaman—Ah Wah.”

Q.—“To what company do you belong?”

A.—“Ning-yeung.”

Q.—“Do you know anything about threats being made against Chinamen for testifying in the American Courts?”

A.—“Ah Geo, Bi Chee, and Wong Woon say they shoot me.”

Q.—“What for?”

A.—“They say I pick out prostitutes in Court.”

Q.—“Are you a witness now?”

A.—“Yes, sir.”

Q.—“Do they threaten to shoot you if you tell the truth?”

A.—“Yes, sir.”

Q.—“Do you know anything about notices being posted up offering rewards for killing men?”

A.—“Yes. I have seen them.”

Ah Dan sworn.

MR. HAYMOND—“How long have you been in California?”

A.—“Almost ten years.”

Q.—“From what part of China did you come?”

A.—“Back of Canton.”

Q.—“How old are you?”

A.—“I believe I am twenty-eight.”

Q.—“What have you been doing since you came to California?”

A.—“Cooking in kitchens and working in restaurants.”

Q.—“Have you been living with Americans most of the time?”

A.—“Yes, sir.”

Q.—“Have you ever been interpreter in the Police Court?”

A.—“Yes, sir.”

Q.—“Have you any fears about testifying here and telling all you know? Are you afraid?”

A.—“I ain't much afraid. I came up here to swear, and I must tell all I know.”

Q.—“Have ever any threats been made against you for testifying in the Police Court, or for interpreting truly?”

A.—“Yes, sir; I am afraid, because Chinamen got too much to gas about. Because one got convicted he think it all a put up job by me. In Sacramento City two interpreters killed.”

Q.—“You say there were two interpreters killed in Sacramento?”

A.—“Yes, sir; one was Ah Quong, and one Ah Gow.”

Q.—“How long ago?”

A.—“I wasn't in California the first one; Ah Quong, two years ago.”

Q.—“What was he killed for?”

A.—“Because he interpreted in Court. Chinamen thought he ought to have American man get Chinaman clear. They thought he had power to do it; but he couldn't do it, and they killed him.”

Q.—“If you are interpreting in Court, and you don't get a man clear, will they kill you?”

A.—“No, sir; I am not afraid when I do what is right.”

Q.—“Have they threatened to kill you when you did not get Chinamen clear?”

A.—“No; not yet. Sometimes they get talking on the street about gambling houses on I street, and Chinamen blame me for stopping them.”

Q.—“What do they threaten to do—threaten to kill you?”

A.—“Talking about killing me.”

Q.—“Do you know District Attorney Jones?”

A.—“Yes, sir.”

Q.—“Did you tell him last week that some of them threatened to kill you?”

A.—“Yes, sir; some of them. A man came to me a few days ago and told me they were going to kill a Police Court interpreter, advising me to leave the city, because he said somebody would come and kill me; some men had put up rewards, and some men whom I did not know were coming from San Francisco to kill me. I was before the Grand Jury and explained the game of ‘tan,’ and for this they put up a reward, and I am to be killed by three men from San Francisco I don't know. The reward offered for my life is five or six hundred dollars. I have heard of rewards of this kind being put here and elsewhere. I have not seen any here, but have in San Francisco. They are in Chinese, and posted up, saying that these men will make agreement, if some man will kill another, to pay the murderer so much money. These agreements for murder are red papers written in Chinese, and say they will give so much money on condition you kill so and-so, naming the person. If the murderer is arrested, they will get good counsel to defend him. If he is sent to prison, they will pay him so much money to recompense him, and if he is hung they will send so much money to his relatives in China.”

Q.—“Did you go to officer Jackson and ask him not to subpoena you if he could help it, in the Hung Hi case?”

A.—“Yes. I said to him, ‘I don’t know about the case. If you put me on the stand, and it don’t go as they want it, they will blame me.’”

Q.—“Didn’t you tell him you were afraid they would kill you?”

A.—“I did tell him so.”

Q.—“Were you afraid?”

A.—“Yes, sir. I told Charley O’Neil some put up money to kill me. He told me not to fear—to keep a look out for myself. In case I testify here to all I know, I’m afraid they will kill me.”

Lem Schaum, a Christian Chinaman, educated and speaking English well, testified before the Committee as follows:

Q.—“Do you know anything about notices of rewards being posted up in Chinese quarters in San Francisco or here for the punishment of certain men—a notice of this kind: ‘Five hundred dollars or six hundred dollars will be given for the assassination or murder of some Chinaman?’”

A.—“I do. That is a Chinese custom. When members of a company do anything against the rules of that company they are punished. Suppose one member of a company comes to me and says, ‘Go and steal a woman from a Chinaman,’ and I do so for him. Because I favor him, his enemies prove I stole the woman, and put up a reward of five hundred or one thousand dollars to have me killed. That is the way they do.”

Q.—“Do they post their reward up publicly?”

A.—“I think not. I think they do that in secret.”

Q.—“Has it been your experience that these secret judgments were carried into execution?”

A.—“They pop it to you every time.”

Q.—“Almost every time a judgment is entered that a man shall die, and they offer so much money to have him killed, he is killed?”

A.—“Exactly.”

Q.—“They take every advantage?”

A.—“Yes, sir.”

Q.—“That is regarded as a death sentence?”

A.—“Yes, sir. The man knows he has to die, but gets out of the way if he can.”

Q.—“That makes it difficult for any Chinaman, if he is so disposed, to protect women?”

A.—“Yes, sir.”

Q.—“If a Chinaman takes a woman to the Mission, that sort of a reward will be offered?”

A.—“Yes, sir; most likely.”

Q.—“Do you know of their custom of settling cases that get into the Courts? For instance, a Chinaman is arrested for kidnapping one of these women. Do you know anything about their settling that among themselves and keeping the testimony away from the Courts?”

A.—“I believe they do that.”

Q.—“ They have some sort of a tribunal in which they settle this thing for themselves ?”

A.—“ Yes, sir.”

Q.—“ Have they a tribunal which punishes offenses against their customs ?”

A.—“ Yes, sir. For instance, suppose I should march myself out and kill a Chinaman. I am brought before the Company and made to pay a fine. They take the money and send it back to the family of the killed party to support his mother.”

Q.—“ If you kill a member of the See Yup Company, the See Yup Company will determine, through this tribunal, that you shall pay so much money ?”

A.—“ Yes, sir.”

Q.—“ Suppose you pay that money ?”

A.—“ Then I will be all right.”

Q.—“ They would not try to punish you by law ?”

A.—“ No, sir.”

Q.—“ Suppose you refuse to pay the money ?”

A.—“ I must go through the American courts.”

Q.—“ And they will convict you ?”

A.—“ Exactly.”

Q.—“ If you do pay the money they will protect you against the American laws.”

A.—“ They let the whole matter drop.”

Q.—“ And keep witnesses out of the way ?”

A.—“ Yes, sir.”

Q.—“ Is it impossible, then, to administer justice, under our laws, to this Chinese population ?”

A.—“ Exactly; it is impossible.”

Charles P. O'Neil, twenty years a policeman in Sacramento, testified upon the same occasion as follows:

Q.—“ Do you know anything about the murder of the first interpreter ?”

A.—“ Yes, sir. He belonged to the Ning Yeung Company, which broke off from the See Yup Company. He was considered as a pretty bad sort of a man, for he was going after some Chinamen pretty lively. He was in the habit of assisting to make convictions, trumping up false charges, etc.”

Q.—“ How do you know they were false ?”

A.—“ They proved to be so afterwards.”

Q.—“ How was he removed ?”

A.—“ They sent to China for a man to come here and kill him. Letters were sent to this Chinaman at Folsom, where he was living, and also telegraphic dispatches, warning him that he was to be murdered. He immediately came to Sacramento City and went into a gambling house. He was sitting down, leaning over the table, and this man that was to kill him was standing

opposite. This fellow walked behind the interpreter and shot him. As he fell, he shot him a second time and then walked into the street. This was about six o'clock in the evening. He walked about forty steps up the street. He then crossed the street and walked about one hundred and fifty feet further. Then he threw his pistol in a doorway and went probably seventy-five further, and jumped down into a yard and disappeared. He went to China and was there pretty nearly a year, when he came back and died in San Francisco, just about the time we discovered his whereabouts. Before he did this killing he had gone to China. He was then sent for by the companies and came back. He was in this State only three or four days when he killed his man."

Q.—"What reason had they for wanting this man murdered?"

A.—"There was a white man murdered in Amador County by some Chinese in his employ. He was a Mr. Griswold, a wealthy ditch owner. The Chinese fled to Marysville. Ah Gow, the interpreter, was living there then, and he went to white men and said: 'The murderers of Mr. Griswold are in a wash-house across the street. Arrest them and we will make the reward.' The men were arrested, taken to Amador County and hung. That was why Ah Gow was killed."

Q.—"Do you know what company brought this man out?"

A.—"No, sir. I only learned that from the Chinese a year after the murderer left. The head of one of the companies in San Francisco was arrested for conspiracy and brought to Sacramento. On the preliminary examination he was discharged. He was a very old man, and was the man who presided at the meeting at which the reward was offered for the murder."

Q.—"When was this?"

A.—"Twelve years or more ago. Professional fighters are in the constant employ of the companies. These fighters committed several murders here some time ago, but we could not catch them. Several were arrested, but nothing could be proved. The Chinese told me they had settled the thing in their own tribunals, and that ended it."

F. L. Gordon testified that he had for some years been publishing a Chinese newspaper. He knew of cases where men had been hired to kill others.

"The first was Ah Suey, a member of the Wang-Tung-Sing Society. He did something contrary to their rules in regard to the collection of money. I was in Ah Suey's house the very day he was killed. He knew there was a reward offered for his death, and he had not gone out for some days. He told me he was going to collect some money and would go to China in a sailing vessel. I told him I heard there was a reward offered for his death and he had better look out. During the day he went into Washington alley thirty or forty feet, when he was shot in the back and instantly killed."

Q.—"Who offered the reward?"

A.—“I heard that the society offered it. I think the amount offered was eight hundred dollars.”

Q.—“Have you seen rewards of that kind posted up?”

A.—“Yes, sir; they are written on red paper.”

Q.—“Mention some other cases.”

A.—“A Chinaman on Jackson street was sent for by Chinamen, to whom he had loaned money, and was told that if he would go to a certain room on Jackson street they would pay him. Two men waited for him there and they killed him.”

Q.—“Was there any evidence of a reward having been offered for his death?”

A.—“I heard it spoken of in this way before it happened: That there would be money paid for his death. I was in a house two days before the killing and there heard the matter spoken of. I am perfectly satisfied that his death was the result of a reward.”

In all these evidences of unpunished crime perpetrated by the Chinese in California, in these evidences of a prevailing system of murder encouraged and sanctioned by their companies, tribunals or societies, we are, of course, but repeating what has been told before and with which the public have heretofore been made familiar. Grouped in this manner and in this connection, more concisely stated than when scattered through a volume of reports of investigations which cover a wide variety of questions, it is equally as valuable as any new testimony of a similar character would be for our present purposes. These purposes are to convince the Board and the people of the nation that these people are born and reared in savagery as well as vice, and that there is no grade of crime that they cannot and will not perpetrate for hire, our laws and our officers of the law being meanwhile, in most instances, powerless to prevent or to bring them to punishment. In itself alone it is good and sufficient reason why they should be shut out from coming to and living on American soil. Add it to the long list of other equally forcible reasons, it leaves the pro-Chinese advocate without a shadow of argument to longer continue the controversy involved in the Chinese immigration question.

THE CHINESE CHILDREN AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We have shown that there are 722 children of Chinese parentage in Chinatown. Most if not all of these were born here, and are to all intents and purposes “native Americans.” Though “native” they are not “to the manor born,” because in every attribute of juvenile life they are Mongolian, as much so as if they were born in the province of Canton. The very exclusiveness and clannishness of the Chinese has so far preserved these children from contact with the Caucasian race, and not one word of English or any other language than Chinese, can they articulate. In the drift of life it is quite possible that some of these later on may be brought in their

younger years sufficiently in contact with the English-speaking Christian world to imbibe some of its habits and acquire some knowledge of the language.

But what results will follow? Will assimilation begin, and race mixture begin, with a mingling of Caucasian and Mongolian blood, and a new addition be thus made to the strain of American blood mixture to add one more thread to the intricacy of the present race problem that is to be worked out on our shores? To follow this inquiry and to indulge in speculation on this point forms no part of our duty at the present moment, however interesting and important it may be in the broad consideration of the Chinese question.

The point is, what shall we do with these Chinese children born upon our soil, though partaking in no respect of the proclivities and habits of any other known race except those of their own progenitors? And this opens the question that has often been agitated as to their admission to the public schools, and their right, under the law, to share the benefits to be derived from the public school fund. We have shown that there is no distinct line of demarcation—here at least—between domestic life and prostitution. We have shown that the painted harlots of the slums and alleys, the women who are bought and sold to the slavery of prostitution, are surrounded by children in some instances, and intermingle freely with the border class of family life where other children abound. We have shown that to all outward intents and purposes prostitution such as this, and with these surroundings, is a recognized feature of the economy of Mongolian life, in San Francisco at least. What, then, shall be said if the doors of our school-houses are to be opened to admit children reared in such an atmosphere? What, indeed, shall be said of the proposition to educate them separate and apart from children of other races, and how can we with consistency deny them this right? Speaking no language but the Chinese, born and nurtured in filth and degradation, it is scarcely probable that any serious attempt could be made to mingle them with the other children of our public schools without kindling a blaze of revolution in our midst. And, again, by what right, constitutional or statutory, can we set apart separate schools and a separate fund for their education and maintenance? And yet something must be done with them, some action must be taken to rid them of their race proclivities and habits if we would protect posterity from unlimited evil consequences. Here there may well be a field for true missionary work and a problem that will tax the wisdom and patience of mankind to solve. If the immigration of the race were effectually stopped the riddle would be less intricate to deal with. But if it is to continue, even under the conditions of misnamed "restriction" which at present exist, how to deal with this constantly increasing number of Mongolian children, born and nurtured in such conditions of immorality and degradation, becomes indeed a more serious problem than any which the American people have ever yet been called upon to solve, not excepting the abrogation of African slavery and the horrors which attended its achievement.

If these children could be separated from their parents and scattered among our own people, away from the populous centers, the question involved would be perhaps easy of adjustment. The laws of nature and of men prohibit this, while the laws of morality, and the law of self-protection, must compel our own people to sternly prohibit them from mingling with our children in the public schools, or as companions and playmates. What, then, we again ask, is to be done with the Chinese children born upon our soil, and that are yet to be born, in a ratio co-equal in its increase with the increase of immigration? To this inquiry there seems to be but one answer, Chinese immigration must stop!—absolutely stop!! For it is beyond the ingenuity of men to deal fairly with this phase of the question, except by a reversal of the laws of nature. And a violent separation of children from parents as fast as they are born, and delivering them over to our own race for education and a new order of life is a proposition not to be thought of. So, then, while the conclusions which your Committee have arrived at as to the best method of dealing with the Chinese here among us, and those which are to come after, as a local remedy for the evils which their presence now inflict upon us, are in their judgment wise and practical, the real remedy is the eventual stoppage of Chinese immigration, by such absolute, autocratic Congressional legislation as shall make it physically impossible for the Chinamen to land upon our shores, except, perhaps, in a commercial capacity alone, or as a student seeking the advantages of our educational institutions. Such legislation, perhaps, cannot be secured until the Eastern mind is educated upon the Chinese question as have the minds of the people upon this coast. And the best way to accomplish that end is to so deal with the Chinese here by local laws, made to be enforced, so as to drive them from our midst to mingle with Eastern communities, and to educate them by contact with their presence, as they have educated us through the same process, up to a realizing sense of the frightfully disastrous results growing out of their presence among them. Until such results as these can be reached—be it at an early or a late day—what we shall do with the Chinese children is a question that may well rest in abeyance. Meanwhile, guard well the doors of our public schools, that they do not enter. For, however hard and stern such a doctrine may sound, it is but the enforcement of the law of self-preservation, the inculcation of the doctrine of true humanity, and an integral part of the enforcement of the iron rule of right by which we hope presently to prove that we can justly and practically defend ourselves from this invasion of Mongolian barbarism.

THE CHINESE AS TAX-PAYERS.

We have searched diligently, so far, to find some good that the community at large derives from the presence of the Chinese among us. We do not have to go far to ascertain the fact that, as a cheap laborer he is a source of

profit to a few manufacturers; but when we try to ascertain how much or in what direction he contributes to the material or moral welfare of the community, the search is in vain, the results nil.

"But surely," the world will ask, "you have more than thirty thousand Chinese in San Francisco; they must contribute a reasonable share toward the support of the government and the public institutions of the city as tax-payers?" Let us see how this is. And here again the evidence is at hand in the report of the Legislative Committee already quoted from. They say—

"Mr. Badlam, Assessor of San Francisco, testifies (evidence, p. 82):

"The population of San Francisco is about two hundred and fifty thousand; of that about thirty thousand are Chinese. The Chinese pay about one three-thousandth part of the taxes."

"The Committee addressed circular letters to each County Assessor in the State, and from returns received, the assessed value of all property, real and personal, assessed to Chinese in this State does not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars. The rate of State tax is sixty-four cents on each one hundred dollars in value, and if the whole tax was paid, the revenue derived by the State from the property tax laid on property held by Chinese would not exceed nine thousand six hundred dollars.

"The assessed value of all property in the State is, in round numbers, six hundred million.

"The total population of the State is about seven hundred and fifty thousand, and the Chinese population is more than one-sixth of the whole.

"The Chinese population, amounting to at least one-sixth of the whole population, pays less than one four-hundredth part of the revenue required to support the State government.

"The State appropriates ten thousand dollars per month for the support of the State Prison, the earnings of the prisoners falling that much short of maintaining the prison. It will be seen that the net cost to the State for each prisoner is about thirty cents per day; and this without taking into consideration the cost of prison buildings.

"The net cost to the State of keeping one hundred and ninety-eight Chinese prisoners in the State Prison is not less than twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars per annum; a sum twelve thousand six hundred dollars in excess of the whole amount of the property tax collected from the Chinese population of the State."

So much for the Chinaman as a tax-payer. Where, then, may we look to find a single good derived from his presence among us? It is a question your Committee cannot answer, and one that will stagger the ingenuity of the warmest admirers and defenders of the race, when they enter upon the labor of inquiry in this direction.

RELATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PROPERTY-OWNERS.

Chinatown occupies that portion of San Francisco which, geographically and topographically, is by far the fairest and naturally the most valuable section of the city. It was the section which naturally attracted the attention of the early pioneers, and there they located their offices and their homes. The advance guard of the Mongolian army saw that the location was good and they advanced upon and captured it. Its capture was but a work of form, for civilization retreats instinctively from contact with the race with the same feeling of horror that the fair and innocent maiden would exhibit in shrinking from the proffered embrace of an unclean leper.

Under such circumstances the property-owner had no alternative but to accept the Mongolian for a tenant and make the best of the situation. Up to this point the property-owner in Chinatown is beyond criticism. And when property-owners on the outskirts of Chinatown continue to yield possession to the race, as tenants, as the Chinese cancer eats its way westward, to them no blame can attach, for it is that or a sacrifice of their property as a source of income. The blame for this condition of things lies with Chinese immigration in itself, for which the nation, and not the property-holder in San Francisco, is on trial.

But, as we proceed further with the consideration of this branch of the subject, the property-owner frequently appears in a less creditable position. He has had no special reason to regret the occupation of his premises by Chinese in so far as the rate of revenue derived therefrom is concerned, for that revenue, if your Committee are credibly informed, has been materially larger than could have been obtained from any other class of tenants. When, therefore, he permits his premises to be transformed into barricaded gambling dens, opium joints, kennels of prostitution and sinks of vice of the lowest possible description; when he permits cess-pools, bad connections with the sewers, or open sewage to exist upon his property, he becomes *particeps criminis* in this great wrong against civilization, and should be held strictly accountable for his share in the transaction. The property-owner in Chinatown must be made to feel his responsibility in this matter before Chinatown can ever be brought to a level with common public decency.

Even to-day, while this is being written, the owner of the property at No. 806 Dupont street is erecting and completing a brick building across which, upon the first floor, twenty-five feet from the front wall, a plank partition is built three inches in thickness, to which boiler iron three-eighths of an inch thick is bolted across the entire face of the partition, while the door is constructed in like manner with all the adjunct necessary to enable it to resist attack and siege. Its uses and purposes are, of course, to make secure, in open defiance of the law, the gambling den that is to be run within.

As long as the municipality of San Francisco tolerates such abuses and such violations of the law, so long must we hold our peace when the world points the finger of adverse criticism, and asks: "Why do you not put your

own house in order in the matter of dealing with Chinese before you ask the aid of the nation to suppress these wrongs?"

How long would property-owners in any other part of the city be able to convert their buildings into such citadels of public defiance for the accommodation and defense of the faro dealer or gambler of any class? How long would public opinion or the public authorities permit such a state of things to continue? And yet it has, for thirty years and more, been carried on with open impunity in Chinatown, and the example of the iron-clad fortification which we have here referred to is but one of the many. For this the property-owner certainly ought to be held responsible and made amenable to the law.

Thus, with its filth, its odors, its vices and the general repulsive character of its people, Chinatown stands to-day a barrier against the advancement of the city northward and westward. It is the moral purgatory through which all must pass who inhabit, visit, labor in or own property in those sections of the city, out of which they do not pass, however, cleansed by the contact, but nauseated and disgusted, and perchance defiled by Mongolian filth or disease. We must look to the property-owner for his full share of responsibility for this condition of things and his fair contribution towards its modification and prevention.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

We have thus presented for your consideration and for the consideration of the public the salient features of the mode of life, effect upon home labor, habits, industries, vices and contempt of local laws of Chinese in Chinatown. It clearly appears that the present and prospective condition of things calls for a more energetic and better-defined line of policy than San Francisco has heretofore displayed, and the adoption and enforcement of such measures as will bring this people under the same control as that which is now exercised over other citizens generally.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the Treaty and the Restriction Act constitute no effectual barrier as yet against Chinese immigration. The tide may not be flowing in upon us as rapidly nor with the same volume as before, but "the cry is, still they come," and the problem of Chinese immigration is not yet solved. Moreover, it is far better to face the fact that through British Columbia on the North and Mexico on the South the march of the Mongolian cannot be effectually stayed, except by such Congressional legislation and such an expenditure of public moneys as shall render such a result physically impossible of accomplishment; and we must meet the issue as it is presented and settle the question of how best to deal with the Chinaman when once he is among us, how best protect ourselves from the baneful effects of his presence.

The right of protecting ourselves, the right of holding the Chinese to the same responsibilities under the laws that other citizens are held, cannot be

disputed. The fact that the race is one that cannot readily throw off its habits and customs, the fact that these habits and customs are so widely at variance with our own, makes the enforcement of our laws and compulsory obedience to our laws necessarily obnoxious and revolting to the Chinese; and the more rigidly this enforcement is insisted upon and carried out the less endurable will existence be to them here, the less attractive will life be to them in California. Fewer will come and fewer will remain. The very race proclivities which we thus abhor may be converted into a better safeguard against Chinese immigration than any law of Congress or any treaty, if these race proclivities which are sure to run counter to our laws and our system of morals are held sternly in check at whatever cost to the State or to the city.

Compel the Chinamen, by municipal laws which are not only enacted but enforced, to live like our own race; prevent them from burrowing and crowding together like vermin; enforce cleanliness in mode of life; break up opium dens and gambling hells; restrict the number of inhabitants in any given block in the city; enforce upon this people, so far as may be possible by every legitimate method that can be devised, a cost of living that shall approach as nearly as possible that of the ordinary white laborer. Take away from the Chinaman by such methods as these the largest possible part of the profits of his earnings as they accrue now from his present mode of life, and thus exhaust every effort to bring him to the level of the at present fearfully-handicapped American laborer, and California, or San Francisco, at least, will soon cease to be attractive as a place of abode, and a less profitable field of labor for the Chinaman than it is at present. Scatter them by such a policy as this to other States, and let other States take home to themselves the full measure of the extent of the curse of Chinese immigration, when they shall have felt the evil as we feel it here. Well-devised, well-considered and firmly-enforced municipal laws that will bring about such results as these will accomplish more in one year than declamations from the "Sand Lot" and bursts of public indignation can accomplish in a century.

The Chinese question is large enough to deserve cool and dispassionate handling, and to call for the highest possible degree of statesmanship in dealing with it.

So great an authority as Baron Alexander Von Hubner, formerly the Austrian Ambassador to France, who for years past has been traveling around the world, and who is the author of several learned works, recently delivered a discourse at the Oriental Museum in Vienna, of which the following extracts appeared in the columns of the Vienna press:

"Whoever speaks of the important changes on the face of the globe must not allow China to pass unremarked. The war of England and France against the Celestial Empire was an historical fact of world-wide importance, not because of the military successes achieved—the most famous of which was the plunder and destruction of the Imperial Summer Palace at

“Pekin—but because the allies cast down the walls through which 400,000,000 of inhabitants were hermetically closed in from the outside world. With the intention of opening China to Europeans, the globe has been thrown open to the Chinese. Who travels now-a-days through the interior of the Flowery Kingdom? No one, with the exception of the Missionaries, whose presence was already tolerated there, and in addition to these there are a few explorers. But the Chinese are streaming over the greater part of the globe and are also forming colonies, albeit after their own fashion. Highly gifted, although inferior to the Caucasian in the highest spheres of mental activity; endowed with untiring industry; temperate to the utmost abstemiousness; frugal; a born merchant of probity ever true to his word; a firstclass cultivator, especially in gardening; distinguished in every kind of handicraft, the son of the Middle Kingdom slowly, surely and unremarked is supplanting the Europeans wherever they are brought together. I am speaking of them only as I have found them. In 1871 the entire English trade with China, amounting then as now to £12,000,000 sterling, was transacted through English firms. The four great houses, of which one was American, were in Shanghai, while the smaller ones were distributed among the treaty ports. Added to these were the middle men, as the sale of English imports in the interior of the empire, was effected through native merchants. In addition to this the firm of Russell & Co. owned twenty steamers that kept up the commercial intercourse between the treaty ports, extending to the Yangtse river. Now-a-days, with the exception of some great influential English firms, all the same trade, together with the Russell steamers, has passed into the hands of Chinese merchants or of Chinese corporations. In Macao, since nearly 400 years in possession of the Portuguese, are to be seen magnificent palaces, some of which date from the sixteenth century; they are situated in the finest part of the city, where the Chinese were not in the habit of building; and yet the greater number of these palaces have passed by purchase into the hands of rich Chinese and are now inhabited by them.

“On my first visit to Singapore, in 1871, the population consisted of 100 white families, of 20,000 Malays and a few thousand Chinese. On my return there in the beginning of 1884, the population was divided, according to the official census, into 100 white families, 20,000 Malays and 86,000 Chinese. A new Chinese town had sprung up, with magnificent stores, beautiful residences and pagodas. I imagined that I was transported to Canton. The country lying to the south point of Indo-China, which a few years ago was almost uninhabited, is now filling up with Chinese. The number of the sons of the Flowery Kingdom who emigrated to that point and to Singapore amounted to 100,000 in 1882, to 150,000 in 1883, and last year an important increase to these numbers was expected.

“The Draconian laws, through which efforts have been made in California and Australia to get rid of this inconvenient opposition, are well known.

“ These laws, that stand in glaring contradiction to the philanthropic principles of equality and fraternity among all races, despite of all efforts to maintain their efficiency, remain a dead-letter. I never met more Chinese in San Francisco than I did last summer, and in Australia the Chinese element is ever increasing in importance. To a man who will do the same work for half price all doors are open. Even in the South Sea Islands the influence of Chinese labor is already felt. The important trade of the Gilbert Islands is in the hands of a great Chinese firm. On the Sandwich Islands the sons of the Middle Kingdom are spreading every year. The North Americans, until now the rulers of that island under the native kings of Hawaii, are already feeling the earth shake under their feet, as in vain they resist these inroads. All these things have I seen with my own eyes, excepting in Chile and Peru, countries that I did not visit. From official documents, however, I extract the fact that since 1860, 200,000 Chinese have landed there—an enormous number, considering the small European population in those countries.

“ Europe, with her 300,000,000; China, with her 400,000,000, represent, with the exception of India, the two most overpopulated parts of the world. Both send their sons to foreign climes. They consist of two mighty streams, of which one is white and the other yellow. In the annals of history there is no mention of the migration of such immense masses of people. A series of questions now arises. How will the status of the old continent be affected by the emigration of so many of its sons? Now, suffering from a plethora, after such a severe bleeding, will Europe remain in a full, healthy condition, or, similar to Spain, will she lapse into a state of anemia? Who can tell? What fate is in store for the young, rising, aspiring Powers of Central Asia that are neither kingdoms nor republics, and what will be the reactionary effect on the mother country and on Europe? We do not know. What will be the result of the meeting of these white and yellow streams? Will they flow peacefully on parallel lines in their respective channels, or will their commingling lead to chaotic events? We cannot tell. Will Christian society and Christian civilization in their present form disappear, or will they emerge victorious from the conflict, carrying their living, fruitful, everlasting principles to all the corners of the earth? We cannot know. These are the unsolved problems, the secrets of the future, hidden within the womb of time. What we now distinguish is only the first clangor of the overture of the great drama of the coming times. The curtain is not yet rung up, as the plot is only to be worked out in the twentieth century.”

Such is the broad, statesmanlike view of the Chinese question. It forcibly illustrates how impossible it is, and always will be, to deal with it from the demagogue's stand-point, and how important it is that we should devise and adopt a wiser and more efficient line of policy than that which we have pursued thus far.

The crystallized facts shown in this report prove beyond question that we have not dealt sternly and vigorously enough with this question in the regulation of our own affairs; and the proof is, that by our own inertness in dealing with the practical side of the matter in the enactment and enforcement of proper laws for our protection, we have permitted the Chinese to become our masters, instead of asserting and maintaining the mastery ourselves. Let us look at this question now in all its enlarged proportions, and rely upon our own self-help to deal with it in such a manner that the effects of our policy shall be felt and its wisdom demonstrated.

Municipal laws that are made to be enforced, and that are enforced—that shall prohibit any greater number of people from living on the space covered by one block, for example, than now live on such space, taking, if you please, the most densely inhabited block outside of Chinatown for a standard as the limit of the rule; that shall embody the Cubic Air law as it at present stands; that shall compel the use of chimneys and proper cooking facilities; that shall enforce cleanliness at the cost of the occupants; that shall restrict prostitution; that shall suppress and put out of existence barricaded gambling dens; that shall prevent under the most stringent penalties the violation of fire and sanitary laws of every description; that shall, as a sanitary measure, prevent the exhumation of the remains of deceased persons, except under a much heavier tax than at present imposed; that shall prevent overcrowding in their theatres—will correct, as far as possible, many of the abuses that grow out of the presence of this people, and can hardly fail to drive them from among us. Hold, if necessary, the property-owner responsible for the overcrowding or other unlawful use of his property, and make the penalty imposed for violation of such laws a lien upon the property itself, and San Francisco will soon cease to be a paradise or even an attractive place of habitation for the Mongolian.

Recent decisions of the Supreme Court, notably in the Chinese Laundry cases, have shown conclusively that sufficient authority and power is vested in the Board of Supervisors to accomplish these results, and it rests with the Board to say how it shall best be exercised.

True it is that the wretched "dollar limit" policy again arrays itself before us when any questions in this connection involving increased public expenditures is presented. But it should not be permitted to militate against a discussion of the proposed new line of policy and the adoption of such a line of action as will bring about its earliest possible realization and enforcement, whether it is to take effect now or at such later period of time as a more enlarged sense of public duty in making future tax levies shall render practicable. Nor should it be lost sight of that in making new laws, imposing and collecting new penalties, an enlarged source of revenue can and must be created, which will go far toward covering all the expenses involved in the movement. But the adoption and enforcement of the line of policy

that has been suggested will be cheap at any cost, and ought not to be objected to on that score. Kept in the worn and narrow rut of public parsimony, San Francisco can never shake off this Mongolian vampire that is now sapping her vitals any more than she can protect the public health and administer to the public necessities generally in the care of schools, streets, etc. With the adoption of more liberal ideas and the exaction of a strict performance of duty on the part of her public officers and representatives, there will be no further need of, nor occupation for, the demagogue; much less will narrow-minded and mean-spirited public journalism be able to shape, control and mislead public opinion as it has done in the past.

When the nation was confronted with open rebellion on the part of the citizens of an immense area of its territory, and human slavery stood in the fore-front of the battle, as it had been the prime cause of the attempt to destroy the government; when the question was narrowed down to a struggle between free labor and slave labor, and one or the other must be throttled to the death, the people did not stop to count the cost, but stood determinedly for the right at any price, and the right prevailed.

In its degree there is a struggle between free labor and that which is far worse than negro slavery in its effects upon free labor—Chinese coolieism—here in our midst to-day; and the heroic treatment, cost what it may, is the only thing that can stamp it out. You cannot, and would not if you could, force American free labor down to the level of Chinese labor. You can so impose restrictions upon the Chinese, under general regulations, which all other races will willingly submit to—that shall take away from them much of the vantage-ground which they now occupy in their cheap, crowded mode of life and the indulgence in their vices, and thereby you will force Chinese labor up to a nearer level, in cost, with that of free labor, than that which now prevails. Can it be doubtful, then, how the struggle would progress under such a change of conditions?

Meanwhile, let us relax no effort to secure from Congress such additional legislation as may be necessary to eventually and effectually prohibit and put a stop to Chinese immigration. No step can possibly be taken by the people of San Francisco, represented in her municipal authorities, that will more effectually promote this purpose than to deal rigidly with these Asiatic people among us, and so drive them to other States, to be their own educators against their further coming. For no method and no policy will sooner relieve our working classes from the disadvantages and hardships which their presence here now involves, and no method and no policy will sooner or more effectually educate the Eastern mind up to the danger which they are courting in favoring this class of immigration than direct contact with their presence, and direct and bitter experience such as we have been subjected to and are struggling to reverse.

Your Committee will at an early day submit an ordinance for the consideration of the Board, which it is believed will best carry into effect the conclusions and suggestions hereinbefore set forth.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. B. FARWELL,
JOHN E. KUNKLER.

NOTE.--Mr. Pond being absent from the State, his name is not attached to this report. Having had his entire co-operation up to the date of his departure, we do not doubt that he would heartily join with us were he present.

W. B. FARWELL,
JOHN E. KUNKLER.

APPENDIX.

MANUFACTURES IN CHINATOWN.

EXHIBIT "A."

STREET AND NO.	STORY.	Sewing Machines..	Workmen.....	Capacity.....	REMARKS.
Brenham Place, 9....	1st Story.....	10	5	40	Shirt manufacturing; south front.
Dupont, 607.....	".....		25		Cigar factory. One man makes 200 cigars in a day. They pay at the rate of 50 cents to 65 cents per hundred.
" 607.....	2d Story.....	6	3	40	Packing.
" 609.....	1st Story.....		31	40	Shoe factory.
" 611.....	".....	3	15		Cigar factory.
" 614.....	".....	9	3	60	Tailor and overall factory.
" 614.....	2d Story.....		8		".....
" 617.....	1st Story.....	3	300		Hop Kee & Co., shoe factory.
" 618.....	2d Story.....		4		Tailor.
" 618.....	1st Story.....		4	6	Cigar factory.
" 618.....	Upper 1st Story..		2		".....
" 618.....	2d Story.....	20	26		"..... full.
" 701.....	3d Story.....	33	18	40	Shirt factory; 26 bunks in same room.
" 701.....	2d Story.....	22	23	35	Overall factory; brand, Standard Coats.
" 707.....	3d Story.....	15	14		"..... " Boss of the Road
" 707.....	Attic.....		13	60	"..... " " " "
" 715.....	1st Story.....		40		Cigar factory. Pay men 50 cents per hundred; pay strippers \$15 per month. They use basement of Waverly Place.
" 715 1/2.....	".....	2	2		Tailors.
" 716.....	".....	1	2		" rear is gambling room.
" 716.....	2d Story.....	2	2		".....
" 813.....	2d Story.....	1	3		".....
" 816.....	1st Story.....	2	4		"..... " " " "
" 822.....	".....	2	3		Clothing.
" 824.....	".....	1	4		" rear is gambling room.
" 828.....	".....	2	3		".....
" 828.....	2d Story.....	1	3		".....
" 841.....	Upper 1st Story..	1	2		".....
" 904.....	1st Story.....	4	6		".....
" 912.....	B.....		12	30	".....
" 912.....	1st Story.....	4	7		".....
" 916.....	".....	1	6		Overall factory.
" 916.....	2d Story.....	10	4		" Pay men \$10 to \$16 per month and board. A man can make 1 dozen overalls in a day. It costs 25 cts. per day for board.
Waverly Place, 10....	1st Story.....		9		Clothing.
" 13....	B.....				Cigar factory. See 715 Dupont street.
" 22....	1st Story.....		3		Clothing.
" 18....	".....		3		Tin shop.
" 25....	".....		3		Shoe factory.
" 36 1/2.....	".....	1	1		Tailor.
" 116....	".....	3	3		".....
" 125....	".....	4	3		Clothing.
" 127....	".....	1	1		Tailor.
" 35....	".....	4	7		Overall factory. Pay men from 75 cents to 85 cents per day. A man can make from 1 to 1 1/2 dozen pairs in a day

MANUFACTURES IN CHINATOWN—CONTINUED.

EXHIBIT "A."

STREET AND NO.	STORY.	Sewing Machines.	Workmen.	Capacity.	REMARKS.
Waverly Place, 35...	Upper 1st Story..	15	15		
" " 37...	"		2		Clothing.
" " 16...	1st Story.....		1		"
Dupont, 813.....	"		2		Tailor.
" 813.....	"		2		"
" 813.....	"		2		"
" 819.....	"		2		Tin shop.
" 843.....	"		2		"
" 843.....	2d Story.....		1		Candle factory.
" 845.....	1st Story.....		1		Clothing.
" 919.....	"		1		"
" 1002.....	B.....	3	3		Overall factory.
" 1006.....	1st Story.....	3	5		Clothing.
" 1012.....	"		1		"
" 1012.....	2d Story.....	6	6		"
" 1014.....	"	3	6		"
" 1017.....	1st Story.....	3	3		"
" 1018.....	"	4	6		"
" 1018.....	2d Story.....	8	6		"
" 1018.....	"	5	4		"
" 1018.....	3d Story.....	3	4		"
" 1018.....	"	2	4		"
" 1018.....	4th Story.....	2	4		"
" 1018.....	"	1	2		"
" 1021.....	1st Story.....	2	2		"
" 1021.....	2d Story.....	2	6		"
" 1023.....	3d Story.....	2	4		"
" 1032.....	1st Story.....	4	6		"
" 1034.....	2d Story.....	10	20		"
" 1034.....	"	9	9		shirt factory.
Stockton, 710.....	B.....				Tannery. See Brooklyn Place.
" 710.....	1st Story.....	12	11		shirt factory.
" 712.....	"	6	5		"
" 804.....	Sub-B.....	4	3		" " One woman working.
" 804.....	B.....	4	6	15	Shoe factory.
" 816.....	1st Story.....	3	4		shirt factory.
" 912.....	"	4	15		Ladies' underwear.
" 912.....	2d Story.....	7	5		"
" 914.....	1st Story.....	4	2		"
" 916.....	"	4	4		"
" 916.....	Rear B.....		6		shirt factory.
" 916.....	Front B.....		1		Tannery.
" 916.....	B.....				Cigar-box factory. Made from old boxes.
" 916.....	1st Story.....	4	4		Tannery, included in 916.
" 918.....	"	5	20		Ladies' underwear.
" 918.....	2d Story.....	5	15		Shoe factory, full.
" 920.....	B.....	2	2		"
" 920.....	1st Story.....	5	3		Tailors.
" 922.....	"		21	30	shirt factory.
" 922.....	2d Story.....	7	15		Cigar factory.
"					Clothing. One woman working. The men get from 25 cents to \$1 per day. Can make 2 pairs pants in a day. The proprietor gets \$6 per dozen.
" 924.....	1st Story.....	6	8		
" 924.....	2d Story.....	25	21		Overall factory.
" 924.....	"	9	10		Room connected with 847 Washington st.
" 1004.....	1st Story.....	32	32		Overall factory.
" 1006.....	"	10	10		Ladies' underwear. These last two buildings have been torn down since notes were taken.
" 1010.....	2d Story.....	2	3		Clothing.
" 1010.....	3d Story.....	2	2		

MANUFACTURES IN CHINATOWN—CONTINUED.

EXHIBIT "A."

STREET AND NO.	STORY.	Sewing Machines..	Workmen.....	Capacity.....	REMARKS.
Stockton, 1012.....	1st Story.....	8	21		Shoe factory.
" 1014.....	3d Story.....	1	1		" "
" 1016.....	1st Story.....		27	40	Cigar factory.
" 1016.....	Upper 1st Story..		4		" "
" 1018.....	Rear B.....	1	3		Tailors
" 1018.....	"	4	7		} Entrance from Church Court.
" 1018.....	"	2	3		
" 1018.....	1st Story.....	2	2		Clothing.
" 1018.....	"	9	5		Tailors.
" 1018.....	"	5	7		" "
" 1018.....	2d Story.....	4	6		" "
" 1018.....	3d Story.....	2	4		" "
" 1018.....	"	4	6		Tailors. Work for Bennett Bros. A white man working with and teaching Chinamen how to work. The men get \$1 25 per coat, and can make one coat per day (probably correct).
" 1018.....	1st Story.....	2	2		Ladies' underwear.
" 1018.....	2d Story.....	9	5		Overall factory.
" 1018.....	3d Story.....	2	3		Tailor.
" 1018.....	"	3	5		Tailor. Making for Jackson Bros. & Co., of Portland, Oregon.
" 1018, 1018.....	4th Story	2	1		Shirt factory. Men get \$1 25 per day.
" 1018, 1018.....	"	8	4		" "
" 1020.....	B.....		1		" "
" 1020.....	1st Story.....	4	4		" "
" 1022.....	"	40	40	60	Overall factory; brand, Boss of the Road.
" 1024.....	"	36	36	60	" "
" 1104.....	"	20	20		" "
" 1104, 1106.....	2d Story.....	4	9		Clothing.
" 1106.....	1st Story.....	8	7		Ladies' underwear.
" 1114.....	B.....		4		Cigars.
" 1114.....	1st Story.....	10	10		Ladies' underwear.
" 1120.....	"	6	6		" "
" 1120.....	2d Story.....	12	12		Shirt factory.
" 1120.....	3d Story.....	3	5		Clothing.
Sacramento, 708.....	1st Story.....			60	Shoe factory.
" 708.....	2d Story.....	7	35		" "
" 729.....	1st Story.....		4	100	Cigar factory.
" 729.....	Rear 1st Story.....		42		" "
" 729.....	1st Story.....		4		" "
" 729.....	3d Story.....	56	45	60	Overall factory. Brands: Our Farmer's Friend, for E. T. Allen, S. F.; The Club; Crown of California; Pioneers, for A. B. Elfelt & Co.; Caballero, for A. B. Elfelt & Co. The men receive from 60 cts. to 70 cts., and the proprietor \$1 10 per doz.
" 729.....	4th Story.....	8	7		Overall factory. Brand: Wagner's Success, for Chas. Wagner, Laramie, W. T.
" 729.....	"	3	4		Overall factory. Brand: Eldorado.
" 729.....	"	3	3		" " for
" 729.....	"	2	2		Chas. Wagner, Laramie, W. T.
" 731.....	2d Story.....	5	4		Overall factory. Brand: Wagner's Success, for Chas. Wagner, Laramie, W. T.
" 731.....	"	14	10		Overall factory; 5 long cutting tables.
" 731.....	"	43	39	60	" " 11 bunks in room.
" 731.....	3d Story.....	3	3		" "
" 737.....	B.....		2		" "
" 751.....	3d Story.....	20	23		Trunk factory.
" 805.....	1st Story.....	3	3		Shirt factory; 26 bunks in room. It was a tailor shop with 21 sewing machines, when previous notes were taken.
" 805.....	1st Story.....				Tailors.

MANUFACTURES IN CHINATOWN—CONTINUED.

EXHIBIT "A."

STREET AND NO.	STORY.	Sewing Machines.	Workmen.	Capacity.	REMARKS.
Sacramento, 812.....	1st story.....	4	4		Clothing.
" 819.....	"				{ Cigar factory.
" 819.....	2d Story.....		3	25	" "
" 820.....	B.....		3		Broom factory.
" 821.....	1st Story.....		18	25	Cigar factory.
Commercial, 707½.....	3d Story.....	12	11		Shirt factory.
" 707.....	4th Story.....		2	20	Tinware; under roof.
" 712.....	1st Story.....				Cigar factory; office and dining-room.
" 712.....	2d Story.....		20	60	pay 50 cts. and 75 cts. per hundred.
" 745.....	B.....		2		Jewelry manufacturing.
" 745.....	B.....	3	3		Shirt factory.
" 746.....	1st Story.....	4	4		Overall factory.
Clay, 723.....	"		7		Broom factory.
" 735.....	"	9	9		Shirt factory; pay \$1 25 per dozen.
" 737.....	2d Story.....	4	3		" " pay \$1 50 per dozen.
" 739.....	1st Story.....		16	30	" " pay 70 cts. per hundred; a man cau make \$1 50 per day.
" 743.....	"	6	20		Shoe factory; full.
" 760.....	"		2		Fin shop.
" 825.....	"	6	5		Clothing.
" 825.....	"		5		Cigar factory; pay 50 cts. to 65 cts. per 100
" 826.....	Upper 1st Story.....		22		
" 831.....	2d Story.....	3	2		Shirt factory.
" 835.....	1st Story.....	2	2		" "
" 838.....	"	5	4		Tailors.
" 839.....	2d Story.....	35	40	60	Overall factory.
" 840.....	1st Story.....	6	20		Shoe factory.
" 843.....	"	6	6		Ladies' underwear.
" 845.....	"	3	3		" "
" 845.....	Upper 1st Story.....	8	7		" "
" 847.....	"	4	4		" "
Washington, 733.....	1st Story.....				Underwear (removed).
" 737.....	"	1	1		Clothing.
" 738.....	"	27			" "
" 738.....	2d Story.....	7	7		Shirt factory.
" 738.....	3d Story.....	4	3		Clothing.
" 754½.....	"	1			Tinware.
" 806.....	2d Story.....				Vacant.
" 811.....	1st Story.....	2	2		Clothing.
" 819½.....	2d Story.....	7	23	50	Shoe factory.
" 823.....	"	9	15		Tailors. Pay \$15 per dozen. A man can make one coat in a day for wholesale merchants.
" 823.....	3d Story.....	4	1		Tailors.
" 823.....	"	1	1		" "
" 823.....	"	3	3		" "
" 823.....	"	1	2		" "
" 823.....	"	2	4		" for M. Hyman & Co.
" 823.....	"	2	4		" pay \$3 per dozen for making vests
" 826.....	2d Story.....	13	11		Shirt factory.
" 828.....	B.....		5		Cigar factory.
" 827.....	B.....		5	24	" " changed to barber and lodging two weeks after notes were taken.
" 827.....	1st Story.....		27	40	Cigar factory.
" 827.....	2d Story.....	25	12		Overall factory.
" 832.....	"	5	3		Tailors. California clothing.
" 832.....	"	2	2		" "
" 834.....	"	1	1		" "
" 836.....	1st Story.....		2		Clothing and jewelry.
" 840.....	"		33	40	Cigar factory.
" 841.....	B.....		6		" "
" 843.....	B.....		3		Cigar-box factory; making from old boxes
" 847.....	2d Story.....	9	10		Tailors.

MANUFACTURES IN CHINATOWN—CONTINUED.

EXHIBIT "A."

STREET AND NO.	STORY.	Sewing Machines..	Workmen.....	Capacity.....	REMARKS.
Jackson, 614.....	1st Story.....		2		Candles.
" 617.....	"	1	10		Boot-maker.
" 621.....	"		5		Tin shop.
" 621.....	2d Story.....	30	30		Overall and shirt factory.
" 621.....	3d Story.....		4		Tannery.
" 706.....	B.		4		Clothing.
" 706.....	3d Story.....		6		"
" 706.....	4th Story.....		4		"
" 709.....	B.	1	1		"
" 714.....	1st Story.....		6		Jewelry.
" 716.....	"		6		"
" 722.....	3d Story.....		3		Shirt factory.
" 722.....	"		2		Clothing.
" 728.....	Rear 2d Story.....	30	30		"
" 728.....	3d Story.....	26	25		"
" 730.....	2d Story.....		30		Cigars.
" 733.....	B.		10	30	"
" 735.....	1st Story.....	10	10		Shirt factory.
" 736.....	"	5	7		Clothing.
" 737, 739.....	"		17	60	Cigar factory.
" 738.....	"	3	3		Clothing.
" 738.....	2d Story.....		3		"
" 739.....	B.	4	5		Shirt-makers.
" 739.....	B.	1	1		"
" 740.....	B.		5		Shoe factory.
" 740.....	1st Story.....	3	4		"
" 742.....	"		3		Clothing.
" 840.....	"				"
Pacific, 645.....	"	4	5		"
" 931.....	"		16		Cigars.
" 627.....	"		10		"
" 635.....	2d Story.....	6	6		Ladies' underwear.
" 705.....	3d Story.....	2	2		Clothing.
" 707.....	1st Story.....		38		Cigars.
" 711.....	"		35		"
" 715.....	2d Story.....	6	12		Clothing.
" 715.....	3d Story.....	8	8		"
" 719.....	2d Story.....	16	23		"
" 727.....	"	6	20		"
" 729, 729½.....	1st Story.....				Cigarettes (store
" 743.....	"	10	10		Ladies' underwear.
" 837.....	2d Story.....	14	19		Clothing.
" 837.....	3d Story.....	3	3		"
Washington Place, 15.....	2d Story.....	6			"
" 17.....	1st Story.....				"
Church Court, 8.....	"				Overalls.
Spofford Place, 4.....	3d Story.....	2	2		Clothing.
" 63.....	1st Story.....	4	2		Shirt factory.
" 63.....	2d Story.....	1	2		"
Stout's Alley.....	1st Story.....	3	3		Overalls and shirt factory.
Brooklyn Place.....	2d Story.....				Tannery; occupies basement of 710 Stockton street.

RECAPITULATION.

Cigar makers.....	427
Boot and shoe makers.....	599
Clothing makers.....	974
Underwear makers.....	255
Miscellaneous.....	71
Total number of employes.....	2,326
Total number of sewing machines.....	1,245

BARRICADED GAMBLING DENS IN CHINATOWN.

EXHIBIT "B."

STREET.	NUMBER.	REMARKS.
Dupont.....	710	Upper first floor, entrance side of stairs through three 3-inch doors plated with iron, to a room 25x20 back of 710; from last room to rear of 708, 15x16; last room leading to escape on roof.
Dupont.....	714½	Rear, first story; one table; entrance through two 3-inch plank doors.
Dupont.....	716	Rear, first story; entrance through a 2-inch plank and iron door.
Dupont.....	716½	Rear, first story; 2-inch plank and iron door, kitchen and water closet.
Dupont.....	720	First story; entrance through three doors plated with ¾-inch iron; also room in second story.
Dupont.....	722	Rear, first story; entrance through 3-inch doors plated with iron.
Dupont.....	800	Rear, first story, two iron doors behind a counter; outlet to second story through an iron door to front room about 16 feet deep, opening into hall through two iron doors.
Dupont.....	802	Rear, first story; one 3-inch door plated with iron; entrance to second story through trap-door plated with iron.
Dupont.....	803	Rear, first story; trap-door to basement; one 3-inch plank and iron door.
Dupont.....	806	Rear, first story; two 3-inch doors plated with iron; water closet and kitchen; escape over kitchen.
Dupont.....	809	Rear, first story; entrance from store; two heavy doors.
Dupont.....	811	Rear, first story; two small, and three 3-inch plated iron doors.
Dupont.....	812	Rear, first story; trap-door goes to cellar.
Dupont.....	813	Rear, first story; two iron doors; kitchen and water-closet in rear.
Dupont.....	816	Rear, first story; two 3-inch doors.
Dupont.....	818	Rear, first story; entrance through two 3-inch plank doors.
Dupont.....	823	North front, second story, one room; heavy iron door.
Dupont.....	825	Rear, first story; one iron door.
Dupont.....	824	Rear, first story; entrance through two 3-inch plank doors.
Dupont.....	824	Upper first story; connects with second story by means of heavy iron trap-door and heavy plated doors.
Dupont.....	828	Rear, first story; entrance through two 3-inch plank doors.

BARRICADED GAMBLING DENS IN CHINATOWN—CONTINUED.

EXHIBIT "B."

STREET.	NUMBER.	REMARKS.
Dupont	837	First story, front, rear of Chung Wing & Co.'s dry goods store. One heavy iron door, rear first story; entrance through two iron doors, with 3-inch plank; entrance from street and store, kitchen from rear by stairs to second story, about 16x16 through heavy iron trap-door; iron partition between store and gambling-room.
Dupont.....	837	One gambling-room, second story, with pawn shop; one heavy plank door.
Dupont.....	838	First story, entrance through two 3-inch plank doors; entrance to second story through a trap-door; door from room on second floor is of 3-inch plank, plated with iron.
Dupont.....	843	Rear, first story; one heavy door, front and rear; kitchen and water-closet in rear; outlet over kitchen to 847.
Dupont.....	845	Rear, first story; one heavy iron door; also escape to meet store 847; kitchen and water-closet in rear.
Dupont.....	847	Second story; one heavy iron door on north front; south front, tin-shop; trap-door from 843; gambling front of stairs to third story; one heavy iron door.
Dupont.....	906	Rear, first story; 3-inch plank door; escape on second story to Dupont and Washington streets.
Dupont.....	912	Third story; old gambling-rooms; 3 doors; front and rear doors,
Dupont.....	920	Front, second story; two iron doors in front and one iron door in rear; front, top of stairs, one iron door in rear; trap-door over water-shed.
Dupont... ..	928	Second story, gambling and pawn-broker.
Dupont.....	930	Rear, first story; entrance through store; 3-inch plank and iron door; rear, two 3-inch plank and iron doors; rear, two iron doors.
Dupont.....	905	Rear, first story; entrance through gambling-room through store of Quong On & Co. by two 3-inch plank and iron doors; escape by plank and iron door to basement, and by trap-door to rear of first story; second story, four lottery games.
Dupont.....	903	Rear, first story; entrance through drug store of Yee Shue Hong & Co. by three 3-inch plank and iron doors; escape, plank and iron trap-door to basement, also through plank and iron trap-door to second story; also, escape from second story to Washington street.
Dupont	911	Rear, first story; entrance through tailor shop by two 3-inch plank and iron doors; escape to second story. Second story, five gambling-rooms; entrance through plank and iron door at head of stairs; iron partition in hall; two plank and iron doors to gambling-room; plank and iron doors at foot of second flight of stairs. In rear, plank and iron door opening in roof; plank and iron door in rear; third story for escape to 911.

BARRICADED GAMBLING DENS IN CHINATOWN—CONTINUED.

EXHIBIT "B."

STREET.	NUMBER.	REMARKS.
Dupont	909	First story, rear; entrance to gambling-room through two 3-inch plank and iron doors.
Dupont	921	Rear, first story; entrance to gambling-room from store of Sam Shee No & Co. through one 3-inch plank and iron door; escape to upper first story.
Dupont	913	Rear, first story; entrance to gambling-rooms through store of You Kee by one 3-inch plank and iron door; escape in rear through 3-inch plank and iron door. Second story, two gambling-rooms, plank and iron door to each.
Dupont	915	Rear, first story; entrance to gambling-rooms through one 3-inch plank and iron door, front and rear; escape through trap-door to second and third stories.
Dupont	937	First story; entrance to gambling-rooms through one small door and three 3-inch plank and iron doors; also, entrance through sliding doors to store north.
Dupont	933	Rear, first story; entrance through drug store; one 3-inch plank and iron door; also, entrance or escape from rear basement through one 3-inch plank and iron trap-door; trap-door escape above to upper stories.
Dupont	927	Front, first story; entrance through store by three 3-inch plank and iron doors; exit to rear gambling-room in second story through three 3-inch plank and iron doors, with escapes to St. Louis alley to second floor of restaurant; total number of iron doors on the two, seven.
Dupont	939	Second story; entrance to gambling-rooms through one 3-inch plank and iron door; escape from gambling-room, also rear escape to St. Louis alley through one 3-inch plank and iron door.
Dupont	1002	Second story; gambling rooms front of stairs to Bartlett alley, one between north and south halls; one plank and iron door in front; at kitchen and north hall, wooden bars to window; trap-door down to gambling-room below; covered above and below.
Dupont	1025	Rear, first story; lottery gambling-room; entrance from store through a 3-inch plank and iron door.
Dupont	1112	Rear, first story; lottery gambling-room. This room is 14 feet deep; entrance from cigar store through a 3-inch plank and iron door; rear one a 3-inch plank and iron door also.
Stockton	1222	Front basement; entrance through two 2-inch plank doors; room 14 feet deep.
Jackson	626	Second story; entrance through one 3-inch plank and iron door; entrance also from rear court through plank and iron door.

BARRICADED GAMBLING DENS IN CHINATOWN--CONTINUED.

EXHIBIT "B."

STREET.	NUMBER.	REMARKS.
Jackson.....	632	First story; entrance through small 2-inch plank door; also from hall, one 3-inch plank and iron door in rear; escape into court; iron bars to stairs from below; heavy trap-door; a plank and iron door at foot of stairs; door to rear room; from this, up ladder to court.
Jackson.....	636	First story; entrance through two 2-inch plank doors; rear kitchen; escape from kitchen to basement. Second story in front of stairs; one 3-inch plank and iron door at top of stairs; trap-door in front.
Jackson.....	640½	Rear, first story; entrance through store by two 3-inch plank doors. Second story, west front, lottery game; one heavy wood door to hall; rear, gambling-room; entrance through one plank and iron door in front hall; heavy door at foot of stairs.
Jackson.....	640	Rear, first story; entrance through store; two 3-inch plank and iron doors; trap-door to gambling-room above covered with paper.
Jackson.....	650	First story, one plank and iron door.
Pacific.....	741	First story, rear; gambling-room; 2-inch plank door from rear balcony; a 2-inch plank door from kitchen of 741 Pacific street; windows from front room to wood-yard east; also window to bed-room of 741 Pacific street.
Pacific.....	727½	First story; entrance through 729, through a 3-inch plank and iron door, and a plank door in rear to Sullivan's alley.
Pacific.....	729	Second story, entrance through trap-door from 727, laundry, rear 729, near Sullivan's alley; lottery and gambling-room; entrance through a 2-inch plank door; exit through a plank door four inches thick to stairs south of building; entrance from balcony, east side.
Jackson.....	625	First story; entrance through two heavy plank and iron doors.
Jackson.....	623	First story; gambling-room; entrance through three plank and iron doors; iron partition.
Jackson.....	627	First story; front entrance through three doors—two plank and one iron—in rear to lodging-room.
Jackson.....	711	Rear, first story; entrance to gambling-rooms through one 3-inch plank door.
St. Louis Alley.....		North side, second story; gambling-room; escape on roof.
Jackson.....	709	Rear, first story; entrance to gambling-room through one 3-inch plank and iron door. Building runs to St. Louis alley; no opening in the alley. Escape up ladder to second story through trap, fitting closely to kitchen, and up stairs to rear upper second story lodging; rear of lodging, light door on roof.

BARRICADED GAMBLING DENS IN CHINATOWN--CONTINUED.

EXHIBIT "B."

STREET.	NUMBER.	REMARKS.
Jackson.....	721	Second story; entrance through a plank and iron door over 721; gambling-room and lottery; from hall, one plank and iron door.
Jackson.....	715	First story; entrance to gambling-room through pawn-broker's west side, through two 3-inch plank and iron doors.
Jackson.....	715-719	Second story; entrance to gambling-room through one 3-inch plank and iron door top of stairs. Second story, west side entrance to gambling-room through plank and iron door to Stuart's alley.
Jackson.....	713	First story; entrance to gambling-rooms through Ling Ching & Co.'s general merchandise store by one 3-inch plank door; escape to St. Louis alley through a 1-inch plank and iron door.
Jackson.....		North side, corner of Dupont. First story—Four gambling-room off main hall; hall west of main hall; entrance through one 3-inch plank and iron door to two games; entrance from last hall through one 3-inch plank and iron door; lodgings for gambling-rooms through a door of wainscoting, which slides up and down; this door is not easily observed. Second story—gambling-room; entrance through one 3-inch plank and iron door; hall west side of stairs; entrance through one 4-inch plank and iron door; iron in center of door. Third story—Entrance from last hall through one 3-inch plank and iron door; lodging rear of gambling-rooms; court of building and kitchen east end; door from lodging-room through a 3-inch plank and iron door at south end of court; one 3-inch plank and iron door to hall; a 3-inch plank and iron door north from hall to stairs, leading up to each floor; hall west of main hall through one 3-inch plank and iron door; also, one plank and iron door south of store; a plank door west to lodging-room, and one 3-inch plank and iron door to gambling-room. Fourth story—Gambling-room; entrance as shown from last hall; also light door to lodging-room from this room; kitchen covered in court, with opening in roof; also one plank and iron door, fastened up, to kitchen of fifth gambling room; from this kitchen to rear or last hall of third gambling-room; opium store in front of fourth gambling-rooms (front first story) through one 3-inch plank and iron door to hall of gambling-room; also stairs up to upper first story. Fifth story—Gambling-room; the entrance is through two 3-inch plank and iron doors and iron partition; to kitchen, one plank and iron door, from kitchen down to third and fourth gambling rooms, also to hall.
Washington.....	800	Second story, corner of Dupont. One plank and iron door at top of stairs, and one from hall to gambling-rooms.

BARRICADED GAMBLING DENS IN CHINATOWN—CONTINUED.

EXHIBIT "B."

STREET,	NUMBER.	REMARKS.
Washington.....	800	Rear corner from Washington and Dupont. Chinese drug store, with entrance door of heavy plank, with two bars and braces, and through this store to back hall; escape to 903 Dupont street through trap-door down stairs to back part of store.
Washington.	808	First story, Quong Sam Wo & Co., general merchandise, and jewelry in front; adjoining this is a private office; next to this an opium counter; then come lodgings and kitchen in rear, with a heavy plank, braced door to kitchen of gambling-room west.
Washington	808	First story, gambling-room; behind same store, through plank and iron door; escape through same kitchen as 808.
* Washington.....	816	Entrance to Grand Theater. Gambling-rooms on east side of hall last mentioned; entrance to hall through a plank and iron door; entrance from hall to rooms through a plank and iron door, with three plank and iron doors to rooms used for gambling; kitchen in rear, with escape through a plank and iron door under stage.
Washington.....	816	Gambling-rooms on west side of same hall (Theater entrance), with kitchen and water closet extending under a stage through a plank and iron door.
Washington.	816	Below the stage of the Grand Theater is a kitchen for the gambling-rooms. The rest of the space is divided into two rows of rooms from east to west, with passage in rear from one end to the other; also a passage through room under stage, making a passage clear through, with center passage from east nearly through. All the rooms are connected with each other. These rooms have been used for gambling-rooms, and have several openings to see through into audience-room. There is a heavy plank and iron door leading from the audience-room to these rooms. The gambling-rooms under the audience-room have exit to these rooms through plank and iron doors, and from west and under dressing-room through plank and iron doors to stairs. At top of stairs into dressing-room is a heavy trap-door.
Washington.	820	Front, first story; gambling-rooms through hall to rear of stairs and hardware store, through three plank and iron doors; kitchen and water-closet in rear; escape through two trap-doors to second story.
Washington....	822	First story; gambling-room rear of pawn-shop; exit from middle room and rear of stairs to second story.
Washington.....	826	Second story; front east corner gambling-room.
Washington Place...	26	Rear, first story; two gambling-rooms; entrance through store through 3-inch plank and iron door; kitchen and water-closet in rear.

BARRICADED GAMBLING DENS IN CHINATOWN—CONTINUED.

EXHIBIT "B."

STREET.	NUMBER.	REMARKS.
Washington Place...	17	First story, north side of building, outside door; ten feet to next door of 3-inch wood and iron; up three steps, ten feet to door of 3-inch wood and iron; three turns to gambling-room; two games; exit through iron door to stage of Jackson-street theater; also exit from rear hall through iron door to basement. Second story—Entrance to stairs through 2-inch plank door. Third story—Gambling-rooms south side of building beside stairs; small door of plank and iron. First story—Entrance north side of building through two 3-inch plank and iron doors to rear of last room; exit up to second story. First story—Entrance through two plank and iron doors to rear; entrance to second story through iron trap-door; entrance from gambling-room to Jackson-street Theater, one iron door. First story—Entrance through two plank and iron doors. Second story—Rear door; plank and iron door from rear of stairs. First story—Gambling-room being fitted up; two heavy plank and iron doors.
Washington Place...	33	Stairs to second story of 631 and 633 Jackson street; three rooms for lottery-drawing; one heavy plank and iron door in front of stairs rear of kitchen; over lottery-drawing room one heavy plank and iron door. Second story—Lottery game; one door, heavy plank and iron; lottery game, one door, heavy plank and iron; this covers eighty feet from Jackson street; one heavy plank and iron door at head of stairs.
Stout's Alley		West side, first story, second building from Jackson street. One 4-inch plank door and one 3-inch plank door: escape from the first floor up to second floor through trap-door to room; entrance to hall through a plank and iron door.
Stout's Alley.....		Third building from Jackson street, same side. First story—Gambling-room; two plank and iron doors; iron partitions in hall; escape up through trap-door to upper first and second stories through plank and iron doors to hall; thence to street on roof; also entrance to north gambling-room.
Stout's Alley.....		Fourth building from Jackson street, same side. First story—Iron partition; entrance through two plank and iron doors to rear of first story; small room through another heavy plank and iron door; water-closet on the side through heavy plank and iron door; escape to roof over kitchen.
Stout's Alley.....		Fourth building from Jackson street. First story—Lottery through small cigar store.
Stout's Alley		Upper first story—Gambling-room; entrance through light door one 4-inch plank door and one 3-inch plank door.

BARRICADED GAMBLING DENS IN CHINATOWN—CONTINUED.

EXHIBIT "B."

STREET.	NUMBER.	REMARKS.
Stout's Alley.....		Fifth building from Jackson street, west side. First story—Gambling-room; the entrance is through one 2-inch plank door and one 3-inch plank door; to rear, kitchen and water-closet through one 3-inch plank door.
Stout's Alley.....	13	First story, entrance through hall 30 feet deep, through two plank and iron doors; no escape.
Stout's Alley.....	9	First story, entrance through two plank and iron doors; escape to second floor through a plank and iron door, and one light door to hall; second floor covers escape through first story south.
Stout's Alley	9	Second story, entrance to gambling-room through plank and iron door in middle of stairs and one plank and iron door at top of stairs; also connection with second floor south.
Stout's Alley.....		First story, entrance to gambling room through two plank and iron doors in front; one plank and one iron door between gambling-room to water-closet in rear.
Stout's Alley.....		First story, entrance to gambling-room through two plank and iron doors in front only.
Stout's Alley.....		East side, first building north of Washington. First story—Entrance to gambling-rooms through two plank and iron doors; kitchen and water-closet through trap-door; escape, a plank and iron door to gambling-room north; escape also from upper first story; also through plank and iron door to hall, to Washington street, to third story and roof.
Stout's Alley.....		Next building north. First story—Entrance to gambling-room through two 3-inch plank doors; one plank and iron door to gambling-room south; upper first story and second story escape through plank and iron trap-doors.
Stout's Alley.....	4	Rear, first story; entrance, two plank and wooden doors.
Stout's Alley.....	6	Rear, first story; entrance to gambling-rooms through two plank and iron doors; in rear, one plank and iron door.
Stout's Alley.....	12	Rear, first story, gambling-rooms in rear; escape from upper first floor; also one from first floor.
Stout's Alley.....		First story, entrance to gambling-room through 3-inch plank and iron doors.
Stout's Alley		First story, entrance to gambling-room through one 2-inch plank door and two 3-inch plank and iron doors; three rooms, plank and iron doors.
Stout's Alley.....		First story, entrance through one 2-inch plank door and two 3-inch plank and iron doors as above; escape through plank and iron door into hall; also escape to roof from second story.

BARRICADED GAMBLING DENS IN CHINATOWN—CONCLUDED.

EXHIBIT "B."

STREET.	NUMBER.	REMARKS.
Stout's Alley.....	28	First story, gambling-rooms connected with restauraut; entrance through two 3-inch plank and iron doors.
Stout's Alley.....		First story—The entrance to gambling-room is through three 3-inch plank and iron doors; escape to second story.
Stout's Alley.....		First story—The entrance to gambling-rooms is through two 3-inch plank and iron doors; from first to second story, 2-inch plank door. Second story—Another gambling-room, with plank and iron doors connecting with Jackson street, and plank and iron door escape to rear basement.
Clay.....		Second floor, entrance through 3-inch heavy plank and iron door from street, also from Dupont street.
Clay.....	723-729	Second story, room ou southeast corner; one gambling-table; one 3-inch plank door. Room next north, one table; one 3-inch plank door; entrance from north room; windows grated. Third room, a pawn-shop; fourth room, a pawn-shop and one gambling-table. These rooms in front have heavy plank doors to hall, and barred windows.
Washington.....	849	Rear, first story, entrance through cigar store; water-closet in rear; trap-door in water-closet for escape.
Commercial.....	714½	Second story, pawn-broker entrance through 2½-inch plank door, plated with ½-inch iron to gambling-den.
Waverley Place.....	36½	First story, entrance rear of 114½ through an 8-inch plank and one 3-inch plank and iron door; kitchen and water-closet in rear; escape through window in water-closet.
Waverley Place.....	37	Front, first story; entrance through one 2-inch plank and iron door; rear door, 2-inch plank and iron door.
Bartlett Alley.....		West side, first story; one 3-inch plank and iron door and one 3-inch plank door; escape through a plank and iron door to passage at 640½ Jackson street, up to restaurant over fence; thence to Bartlett alley.

Pursuant to the foregoing report, the following Order to enforce observance of Municipal Orders introduced by Supervisor Farwell, was passed by the Board and approved on September 22, 1885, to wit:

ORDER No. 1,831.

TO AFFORD PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY, AND TO IMPROVE THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY.

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. It is unlawful for any person, except a permit is first obtained from the Board of Supervisors, to erect, hang or maintain in any building in the City and County of San Francisco, for any purpose, any doors other than ordinary wooden, or wooden and glass doors, not over two and one-half inches in thickness; and such doors shall not without any such permit be fastened by bars across or behind the same, and shall only be secured by locks, bolts or other like device, such as will not resist immediate forcible entrance by the police, firemen or other duly authorized officers of the law, whenever it may, in their judgment, become necessary to make forcible entrance into any such building for the purpose of discovering and arresting persons engaged in gambling or other illegal practices, or for the purpose of putting out fires and preventing the destruction of property.

SECTION 2. The owner, agent, lessor, lessee, tenant of, and any employee in, any building wherein any door is erected or maintained contrary to the provisions of Section 1 of this Order, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the County Jail of this city and county not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Provided, however, that before any such liability shall be incurred by the owner or agent of the owner of any such property, a notice signed by the Chief of Police or Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall be served upon such owner, agent, lessor, lessee, tenant or employee, by the Chief of Police or Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, through the hands of any police officer or Fire Warden, setting forth that such building exists in violation of the requirements of Section 1 of this Order, and calling upon such owner, agent, lessor, lessee, tenant or employee, to commence the necessary alterations so as to bring such building within the requirements of Section 1 of this Order within twenty-four hours after the service of such notice, and to finish the same within ten days from the time of such commencement. If, at the expiration of the time so covered by such notice, within which such alterations are to be commenced and completed, the owner or agent of the owner, or lessor, lessee, tenant or employee of property, upon whom such notice has been served, has not fully complied with the same, according to the terms and conditions of Section 1 of this Order, he shall be subject to all the pains and penalties hereinbefore set forth. But no liability to such pains and penalties shall be incurred on the part of any property-owner, agent, lessor, lessee, tenant or employee of any property-owner of the City and County of San Francisco, until such notice has been duly served as hereinbefore set forth.

SECTION 3. Any person or persons who may hereafter be arrested and convicted under the act entitled "An Act concerning lodging-houses and sleeping apartments within the limits of incorporated cities," approved April 3, 1876, for being found sleeping or lodging, or who hires for the purpose of sleeping in, or lodging in, any room or apartment which contains less than five hundred cubic feet of space, in the clear, for each person so occupying such room or apartment, shall, for and during every week day covered by the term of imprisonment, for which he or they may have been sentenced, under said Act, be put at hard labor upon and in the public streets, highways, squares, sewers and Golden Gate Park, in cleaning, repairing and constructing the same under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares, and the Park Commissioners. And the Chief of Police is hereby authorized and directed to detail such number of policemen as may be necessary from time to time to guard and prevent the escape of such prisoners engaged upon such public work.

SECTION 4. For the purpose of relieving the County Jail and House of Correction from overcrowding, occasioned by the arrest and conviction of persons for misdemeanor, as defined and provided for in Section 3 of this Order, suitable premises may be hired or constructed, if found necessary, by the Chief of Police, Sheriff or Park Commissioners, by and with the approval of the Board

of Supervisors, or such public buildings as may be set apart by the Board of Supervisors, for that purpose, may be used as branch prisons, in which prisoners so engaged upon such public work may be securely kept during the hours that they are not at labor as herein designated. The building or buildings so hired or constructed, or so set apart by the Board of Supervisors for these purposes, shall be regarded as branches of the County Jail or House of Correction, as the case may be. And the cost of hiring, conducting and supporting the prisoners shall be paid as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 5. No person shall kindle or maintain any fire of charcoal, wood, or other combustible material, in or upon any metal can or vessel, or any earthenware vessel whatsoever, in any room, entry or passage, or upon any balcony, or in any window or other part of any house in this city and county. No person shall kindle or maintain any fire of charcoal, wood or other combustible material in any furnace or stove of any kind, or upon or in any fire-place in any part of any building, unless the same be connected by means of a good sheet-iron flue or pipe chimney, through which the smoke and fire may be conducted into said brick or earthen pipe chimney, which said chimneys must in all cases be constructed strictly in accordance with the requirements of Order No. 1,752, approved December 28, 1883.

It shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to instruct all police officers under his control and direction, to put out all fires in any and all buildings found burning in or upon any vessel or fire-place in violation of the conditions set forth in this section, and to destroy any fire-places constructed in violation of this Order, and to take, carry away and cause to be delivered at such place or places as may be designated by the Chief of Police for that purpose, all portable vessels in or upon which such fires may be found kindled and burning, and to arrest all persons found using such fires for cooking or other purposes. And all persons arrested and convicted for such offense shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars for such offense, or by imprisonment in the County Jail of this city and County for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. And all persons so arrested, tried and convicted for violation of the provisions of this section shall, if punished by imprisonment, be put at hard labor upon and in the public streets, highways, squares, sewers and Golden Gate Park in cleaning, repairing and constructing the same under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares and the Park Commissioners. Provided, however, that the provisions of this Order shall not apply to portable stoves, fire-places or lamps used by artisans in the prosecution of their regular or lawful business, or to properly constructed gasoline or gas stoves used for cooking purposes or for the heating of chambers.

SECTION 6. No property-owner, agent, lessor, lessee, tenant, or employee in any building owned or controlled by them or either of them in this city and county, shall permit the same to be used or occupied as a disorderly house or house of prostitution, or place for the practice of gambling, or other unlawful calling. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the County Jail of this city and county not less than thirty days or more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 7. Every regular and special police officer having a regular beat, and who is made ex officio health inspector under the fifth section of Order No. 1,601, approved September 17, 1890, who shall be placed on duty from time to time in any part of the city and county, shall report every week in writing to the Chief of Police the exact condition of the buildings, streets, alleys and passages on his beat. He shall call the attention of the Chief to any case of defective sewerage, uncleanness or violation of any of the sanitary or fire ordinances of the city which may come under his attention. Copies of such weekly reports shall be immediately transmitted by the Chief of Police to the Health Officer, if the sanitary laws or regulations are being violated, and to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department if any of the provisions of the order and regulations for the prevention of fires are being violated. If, upon the examination of the premises alluded to in such reports, the Health Officer or the Chief of the Fire Department shall be satisfied of the correctness of the report so submitted by the "ex-officio health inspector," he shall at once cause a notice to be served on the owner, agent, lessee, tenant or employee of the property in or upon which such violations of the law and regulations are occurring, calling attention to the fact and notifying him or her to immediately proceed to do whatever, in the judgment of the Health Officer or Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, may be necessary to be done to bring such premises within the requirements of the sanitary or fire laws and regulations of the city and county. If, at the expiration of twenty-four hours from the time of serving such notice, as aforesaid, the necessary work of repairing, altering or cleaning shall not have been done, or commenced and in process of being done, to the satisfaction of the Health Officer or Chief

Engineer of the Fire Department, as the case may be, he shall immediately proceed to have the necessary work done by day or contract labor, keeping a correct account of the cost of the same, and the owner, agent, lessee, tenant or employee of the said premises upon which such work may be done under the direction and by the order of said Health Officer or Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, as the case may be, shall be subject to arrest and be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction be fined in double the amount of the cost of the work so carried on, and materials furnished under the direction of either of said officers, or be imprisoned in the County Jail of this city and county for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the magistrate before whom trial may be had.

SECTION 8. It is unlawful for any person to watch, guard, stand in front of or about the entrance to any house, or room, or premises where gambling or lottery is carried on, or where lottery tickets are sold, with intent to give notice or alarm to the person or persons in such house, or room, or premises, of the approach of any person towards such house, or room, or premises, or to act as door-keeper, or to be connected in any way as an employee in or upon or about any premises used for gambling or lottery purposes. All persons found violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail of this city and county of not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 9. It is unlawful for any person carrying on any store or other legitimate business, to permit any gambling to be conducted in or upon any premises connected with such store or business premises. Any person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the County Jail of this city and county not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 10. All fines and penalties collected under this Order shall be paid into the treasury by the clerk of the court in which the conviction is had, to the credit of the Police Fund, and all new public expenses growing out of the enforcement of this Order shall be paid out of the General Fund. The Clerks of the Police Courts shall make separate payments into the Treasury of all fines collected for a violation of the provisions of this Order, and separate monthly reports, and file the same with the Auditor, as required by law, duplicates of which reports shall also be, by said clerks, filed monthly with this Board.

SECTION 11. All orders and parts of orders heretofore passed, in so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Order, are hereby repealed.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, September 15, 1885.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Gates, Roy, Kunkler, Abbott, Farwell, Farnsworth, Heyer, Gilleran, McMillan.

Absent—Supervisors Pond, Williamson, Valleau.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved San Francisco, September 22, 1885.

WASHINGTON BARTLETT,
Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors.

Mongolian Leprosy and Elephantiasis.

In the year 1883 action was taken by the Board in answer to the public demand to cause strict search to be made throughout the Chinese Quarter and the city, and all cases of persons found affected with leprosy or elephantiasis removed to the lepers' quarters provided. In addition to the United States and State legislation, the following Order, introduced by Supervisor Strother, was finally passed and approved on August 14th, 1883, the enforcement of which it was supposed would aid in preventing persons from being landed afflicted with leprosy or elephantiasis, or if in the city and county from being secreted or kept in any place other than in the lepers' quarters—the intention of the Board, as shown by previous deportations, being to send all Mongolian cases back to China at the first opportunity.

The order referred to, as introduced by Supervisor Strother, being as follows:

ORDER No. 1,733.

PROHIBITING THE LANDING FROM ANY VESSEL OF PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH LEPROSY OR ELEPHANTIASIS WITHIN THE BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO, AND PROVIDING FOR THE REMOVAL OF PERSONS SO AFFLICTED TO THE LAZARETTO.

[Preamble.]

WHEREAS, The public welfare demands that some action be taken to prevent the landing of persons within this city and county afflicted with the diseases known as leprosy or elephantiasis which diseases are, in the judgment of this Board, contagious under certain circumstances and conditions; and

WHEREAS, In view of the dreadful results of said diseases, every means justifiable for the protection and preservation of life should be taken by this Board to prevent the free and unrestricted coming of persons from foreign ports who are so afflicted; therefore

The People of the City and County of San Francisco do ordain as follows:

[No Leper or person afflicted with Elephantiasis to Land from any Ship or Boat.]

SECTION 1. No person afflicted with the diseases known as leprosy or elephantiasis shall, upon any pretext whatsoever, be permitted to land from any vessel or boat upon the shore or within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco.

[Captains, Officers, Owners, Consignees or Agents of Vessels arriving to prevent the Landing of Lepers from such Vessels.]

SECTION 2. No captain or other officer in command of any vessel arriving at the port of San Francisco, nor any owner, consignee, agent, or other person having charge of such vessel, shall land or permit to leave said vessel in this port, any person afflicted with the diseases known as leprosy or elephantiasis.

[Captains or other Persons having control of Vessels arriving, or in the Harbor, having Leprosy, etc., on board, to report the same to Quarantine Officer within twenty-four hours of the arrival.]

SECTION 3. All captains or other officers bringing vessels into the harbor of San Francisco, and all masters, owners, or consignees having vessels in the harbor which have on board any cases of leprosy or elephantiasis, shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of said vessels, report the same in writing to the Quarantine Officer, or as soon thereafter as they or either of them become aware of the existence of said disease on board of their vessels; the said report to state the name place of birth, last residence, age and occupation of all such persons so afflicted.

[All Persons Prohibited from Assisting in Landing of Lepers, etc.]

SECTION 4. No person or persons shall, directly or indirectly, assist or be a party to the removal from any vessel in this harbor to the shore, or transfer from one vessel to another vessel lying in this port, any person or persons afflicted with the diseases known as leprosy or elephantiasis.

[Captains or Officers of Vessels arriving who have knowingly Permitted the Embarkation of Lepers on their Vessel, guilty of Misdemeanor.]

SECTION 5. Any captain or other officer in command of any vessel arriving at the port of San Francisco who shall have knowingly received on board said vessel at the port of embarkation, for transportation to this city and county, any person afflicted with the diseases known as leprosy or elephantiasis shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

[All Persons Prohibited from Harboring Lepers.]

SECTION 6. No person shall keep, aid, or assist in keeping in any house, tenement, or in any place in this city and county (except in the lazaretto or lepers' quarters designated by this Board), any person afflicted with or having the disease known as leprosy or elephantiasis.

[Penalty.]

SECTION 7. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, and not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than six months nor more than twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

In Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, September 24, 1883.

After having been published five successive days, according to law, taken up and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Sullivan, Shirley, Burton, Smith, Pond, Griffin, Strother, Lewis, Ranken, James, Ashworth.

Absent—Supervisor Reichenbach.

JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, September 26, 1883.

WASHINGTON BARTLETT,

Mayor and ex-officio President Board of Supervisors

The Hospital Committee of the Board of Supervisors, in 1884, in an examination into the cases of Mongolian lepers, which, for the safety and protection of the community, were being maintained and taken care of in a separate building from other sick persons, by the City and County of San Francisco, were of the opinion that public attention should be directed to this baneful and incurable disease, so that remedial measures might be taken to prevent the propagation of leprosy; also that the State should assume the expense or take charge temporarily of persons here, or who might come here, so afflicted, and provide for their return to China, so that no leper colony would be established in this State.

The Committee on Hospitals consisting of Supervisors J. J. Reichenbach, J. Henley Smith and Thomas Ashworth, under date of February 4th, 1884, made the following Report to the Board of Supervisors, embodying their views on this subject, accompanied by a report of Dr. Jno. W. Foye, the Resident Physician of the Small Pox Hospital, who had charge of the persons so afflicted, as to the character of the disease, with other valuable statistical information.

REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE ON MONGOLIAN LEPROSY.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco:

GENTLEMEN: Your Hospital Committee, having under consideration the expense incurred by the city and county in the care and maintenance of the lepers now domiciled and kept at the Lazaretto, a portion of the Small Pox Hospital building on Twenty-sixth street, as well as the expense heretofore incurred for similar cases, believe that at least the subject should be presented for discussion and for some action by the Board, so that the entire expense now borne by the City and County on behalf of the State should be assumed by the State, and the City and County reimbursed for the outlay, and the Mongolian lepers now affected with this dread and terrible scourge be shipped back to China from whence they came with the incipient seeds of this disease in their system more or less developed.

It appears from the records of the Small Pox Hospital that on the 5th day of July, 1871, Hong Tong, a Chinese leper, was transferred from the Alms House to that institution, who was supported and maintained until September 29th, 1875, a period of over four years, at which date he died; prior to which time, July, 1871, several lepers were maintained at the Alms House, one of whom died, the others being transferred about the same date to the Small Pox Hospital.

The City and County from that period has, in order to protect the health and the lives of the people of the State, taken charge of all persons afflicted with leprosy or elephantiasis, amounting in all, including the case named, to 79, and maintained them, providing suitable accommodation, medical care and attention for variable periods, and from time to time sent them back to China whenever and as often as passage could be obtained for them at the expense of the City and County. The total number sent back being as follows: In August, 1876, 14; June, 1879, 17; December, 1880, 17; making a total of 48 so returned at an average cost of about \$50, including passage, etc. At the present time there are 16 lepers in the Lazaretto, 14 Mongolian males and 2 Caucasians, one male and one female.

It is well known that the persons so afflicted on their arrival in this State had the disease in their systems, but, it is presumed, not developed in such manner as to arrest the suspicion of, on examination by the State Commissioner of Immigration, on their arrival at this port subsequent to the appointment of such officer. These persons were scattered throughout the State, and upon the development of the disease so as to affect their power of performing labor, and being shunned and discarded by their fellows, they were sent to San Francisco where medical care and support could be obtained. In some cases it is believed that counties where they resided, after providing for them for a short period, have paid their passage to enable them to reach this city and county, imposing that burden upon our people in order to relieve their county from the care and expense attending a case or cases of this kind.

The expense as stated has wholly been borne by this city and county, which is unjust, as the support, care and maintenance of persons so afflicted ought to be borne by the State, in addition to other expenditures necessary to insure their shipment from the State. This would simply be for the protection of the citizens of the State, and as a health regulation and provision eminently proper.

The character of this disease is somewhat equivocal, it being claimed by some medical men that while it is contagious, it is so only under certain conditions, while others claim that it is contagious, and although its progress is slow it is sure in its effects, while all concede it is incurable.

In the year 1875 public attention became particularly directed to this horrible disease from the cases scattered throughout the State, which, from the loathsome appearance presented, became a subject of solicitude and inquiry. The press, at different periods, called special attention to the necessity of some action, whereby persons so afflicted might be taken charge of and kept from communication in the ordinary and intimate relations of life with their fellows, often picturing the character and alarming spread and the deadly and incurable effects of that disease, with the condition and segregation of persons so afflicted in the Hawaiian Islands. These cases all gravitated to this city and county and to the hospitals, and a few were secreted in the Chinese quarter, venturing out at night upon the streets in the vicinity soliciting alms.

For many years prior thereto (from July, 1871), all persons so afflicted and unable from their condition and appearance to earn a livelihood, were taken charge of and maintained by the city and county in what was called the Twenty-sixth Street Small-pox Hospital, except those who, by alms or the assistance of friends, maintained themselves for a time hid from the public gaze.

In the year 1876 the general police law of the State was amended, and the masters of vessels arriving in this State from foreign ports were required to report to the Commissioner of Immigration, upon their arrival at this port, whether any of their passengers were lepers or afflicted with

leprosy or elephantiasis; also making it unlawful for persons so afflicted to live in ordinary intercourse with the population of the State, and the Commissioner of Immigration was required to personally inspect and examine all persons so arriving; and providing that persons so afflicted should be compelled to inhabit lazarettos or lepers' quarters, assigned to them by the Boards of Supervisors, and said Boards were charged to make all necessary provision for their separation, detention and care, all of such persons to be taken in charge by the said Commissioner and placed in the Lazaretto, so designated for that purpose. The fees collected by the Commissioner were 70 cents for each passenger examined, and after deducting his salary of \$4,000 per annum, expenses of office, etc., the balance was to be paid into the State Treasury, to be used when necessary in the maintenance of such lazarettos or lepers' quarters.

The Superintendent or Manager of all lepers' quarters was required to forward quarterly statements, showing the name, age, sex and birthplace of each leper in such quarter, to the Secretary of State, who was required to keep a proper record of such matters for the information of the public, in addition to quarterly statements required from the Commissioner.

Prior to 1876, at the time said amendments were passed, the Commissioner of Immigration had the power to require the owner or consignee of the vessel from which passengers were landed, to give a joint and several bond to the People of the State in a penalty of \$500 to indemnify and save harmless every county, town or city in the State against all costs and expenses which might be incurred for the relief, support or care of such passenger; also a further bond in the sum of \$1,000 whenever there was among the passengers lunatics, deaf, dumb, blind, cripple or infirm persons who might become permanently a public charge, or passengers who by sickness were likely to become so. These sections of the Political Code were, however, repealed at the time the provisions in respect to lepers were passed. Those provisions of the Police Law of the State are referred to with the view of showing that this disease was of such a serious occult character that it was deemed inherent upon the State to provide specially by State officers the care, precaution and vigilance to secure protection and safety to its inhabitants, and while San Francisco was the port at which vessels arrived, yet it was viewed as a special duty to be personally and carefully enforced by a State Commissioner of Immigration.

The Board of Health appointed by the State to enforce health and quarantine regulations for the City and County of San Francisco, consisting of the Mayor and four physicians with a Health and Quarantine Officer, both physicians, were charged with various duties and powers to cause the removal to the Hospital of persons infected with variola, the general control and management of the hospitals, Alms House, and the appointment of medical attendants for other public institutions of the county, etc., and shipmasters bringing vessels into the harbor having on board cases of Asiatic cholera, small-pox, yellow, typhus, or ship fever, are compelled to report to the Quarantine Officer, but nowhere is found any provision, except the general powers referred to, whereby the city and county should specially have any duty performed by its Board of Health in the cases of leprosy or elephantiasis. Thus, while all the cases of diseases dreaded by reason of their infectious character are provided for, and regulations affecting shipping, buildings wherein persons may be afflicted with such diseases and persons themselves so afflicted, all are made subject to the direction and control of the Board of Health for the protection of the public health, no provision of law considered that persons tainted and affected with the insidious and incurable diseases of leprosy or elephantiasis, more dreadful in its effects than any other of the diseases named, should receive attention other than that of an officer specially appointed and authorized by the State to examine, take charge of and place in a suitable lazaretto provided by the Board of Supervisors, there detained and properly cared for, separate and apart from the general population of the State.

It is unnecessary to state, except to remove any erroneous impression, that the Board of Health and its officers have always attended to and been zealous in detecting cases of this character, and having them removed to the Small-pox Hospital or Lazaretto, and but for their exertions in the past it is probable that many incipient cases of this dread scourge might now be in our midst, free to propagate untold misery in and throughout the State.

The labors, on the contrary, of the State Commissioners of Immigration have not been successful in detecting any of these cases in the inspection and examinations made by them of passengers arriving at this port, excepting the present Commissioner; one person affected with leprosy being admitted on his order on September 17, 1883. It is, therefore, but proper to suppose that all the other cases that have come here had not the disease so developed as to warrant an assumption after examination on the part of said Commissioners that they were affected.

In February, 1883, at the solicitation of Mr. George Flourney, Jr., of the Attorney General's Office, the Board passed a resolution (No. 16,119, new series) designating that portion of the Small-pox Hospital building on Twenty-sixth street, used for treating and confining persons afflicted with

leprosy or elephantiasis, as a suitable lazaretto or lepers' quarters, in accordance with provisions of Sections 2952 and 2955 of the Political Code, which resolution recited and fixed the expenses to be paid by the State for a portion of the month of January at \$25, the further expense to be fixed by the State Comptroller at not less than \$50 per month. This was done for the purpose of compelling the Commissioner of Immigration to account to the State for the fees received, less his salary, office expenses, etc., and at the request of the Attorney General's office, so that a proper demand might be made upon him. It appears that finally a settlement has been had with Mr. Chas. D. Bunker, the Commissioner referred to, and it is reported that about \$19,000 has been paid into the State Treasury, all suits against him being dismissed on account of this settlement. Another suit against a former Commissioner was decided in favor of the People of the State, but in that case it is understood that an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court.

An interregnum occurred from August 31, 1876, to October 11, 1878, in which no cases of this character were received, partly from the reason of their being secreted by their friends, or that they were in such a condition as to escape observation, while the authorities specially determined that cases of this character should be debarred from hospital maintenance and that the Chinese companies should be compelled to maintain them and send them back to China. These resolutions, however, could not be enforced, and on October 11, 1878, an examination was made by the Health Department, the lepers ferreted out and placed in the hospital.

The Twenty-sixth Street Hospital was used for those purposes from July 5, 1871, except for the period of twenty-five months referred to, and was the Lazaretto or lepers' quarters, although not so designated until February, 1883, when it was so named at the request of the Attorney General, and has been maintained at a very large expense to the city and county.

Your Committee have been furnished with a great deal of information and valuable statistics in reference to this disease by Dr. John W. Foye, the physician in charge of the Lazaretto, whose experience, ability and zeal as an investigator into the progress and character of this dreaded scourge is well known, and whose watchful care and kind consideration of those unfortunates under his charge cannot be excelled. The information received in answer to questions propounded by the Chairman of your Committee is interesting, and the opinions and authorities quoted are worthy of consideration and of arresting attention to the necessity of taking all precautions against allowing persons tainted with that disease to be at large.

Your Committee in incorporating as an addendum to this report, the communication from Dr. John W. Foye, beg leave to state that these inquiries have been instigated by a desire to arrive at some definite policy to be observed in the support and disposition of these cases, especially as the asylum or refuge appears to be in this city, while so far the State has quiescently allowed this city and county to provide quarters, medical care, attention and accommodations, as well as defray all expenses in their shipment to China.

Your Committee have endeavored to show that by reason of legislation, if for no other cause, the Lazaretto at this port ought to be a State institution, maintained at the expense of the State, supervised by the State Board of Health or other executive officers, who should have power to return from whence they came all persons affected coming from or who have come from foreign ports. A power should be vested in such board, composed of medical men, who, aware of the results of this disease and its rapid spread since 1849 in the Hawaiian Islands, would be competent, by their scientific and medical knowledge, to make such investigation and recommend and enforce such action as would prevent any leper settlement being formed in this State. The expense paid by the State would be unjust to no county, for San Francisco would be required to pay its just and proper proportion, in common with all.

It may here be said that this community does not and never has refused the privilege of its hospital and alms house to the sick and poor, no matter from where they came, except in case where it was ascertained that other county or neighboring States or Territorial authorities had actually paid the passage of these unfortunates, to be relieved of the burden of taking care of them, and in these cases they were sent to the places from whence they came; but never when the disease or condition of the person would not justify such action. Our institutions are maintained by the city and county solely, and while certain queries are asked of the unfortunates requesting admittance, yet as the answers show they are entitled as being residents, although the contrary is known, the doors are opened to the afflicted and poor, and the citizens of San Francisco cheerfully and willingly maintain such institutions, sparing no expense to minister to, to solace and support those who by misfortune are compelled to be inmates. This much is said in order to show that it is not so much the expense as it would be injunctive to expect more in this case from San Francisco than her proportionate share of the expense for preventing the propagation of leprosy

Your Committee further recommend that the city and county make application to the State Controller for the sum of \$35,000, in payment for expenditures made in taking care of, maintaining and providing accommodations for persons afflicted with leprosy or elephantiasis, that sum being a little less than one-half the estimated expenditures incurred by the city and county from July 5, 1871, to December 31, 1883; also, that His Honor the Mayor and the City and County Attorney be requested to make a demand upon the State Controller for such amounts as have been paid into the State Treasury by Commissioners of Immigration under sections 2952 and 2955 of the Political Code the sum of \$35,000 being the estimated cost and expense of the Hospital or Lazaretto in this city and county since October, 1878 to December 31, 1883.

Further, that on and from January 1, 1884, to and including February 29, 1884, the Resident Physician of the Small-pox Hospital, Dr. John W. Foye, be requested to report to this Board, on or before the 10th day of March, 1884, the total expenses incurred during said months; also, on or before the 10th day of each succeeding months the expense so incurred for the preceding month, in detail, so that the expenses so incurred be determined, and the same declared by resolution of the Board; also, that Resolution No. 16,119 (new series) be repealed, and a resolution fixing the expense incurred by the city and county as the amount to be paid by the State from the 1st of January, 1884, for the maintenance of the Lazaretto.

Further, that our representatives in the next Legislature, when elected, be respectfully and earnestly requested to use their best efforts to secure such legislation as will make it incumbent upon the State to establish and maintain a Lazaretto or leper quarters at this port, or such other place as may be deemed most suitable, and conferring power upon the State Board of Health, or other executive officers of the State, to return all lepers who have arrived or may thereafter arrive from foreign ports, to enact heavy penalties to persons secreting or concealing, knowingly, persons afflicted with leprosy or elephantiasis, with such other precautionary legislation as may best subserve to protect the people of this State from the baneful effects of these diseases.

Further, that said representatives be requested to also provide for refunding all expenditures made by this city and county for the support and care of the lepers, etc., and for the maintenance of the Lazaretto on and from January 1, 1884, until the State assumes the charge, custody and maintenance of said lepers, also the sum of \$35,000 expended by the city and county prior to that date, or so much thereof as may remain due and unpaid.

Further, that Dr. John W. Foye, Resident Physician of the Small-pox Hospital, be requested to make up a statistical report and transmit the same to the Secretary of State, from July 5, 1871, to December 31, 1883, showing the names, race, sex, age and disposition of all cases of leprosy and elephantiasis taken charge of and maintained at the Hospital or Lazaretto, with such information as he may deem pertinent to conform to Section 2952 of the Political Code, and that thereafter quarterly reports be made out and so transmitted; also, that your Committee may have authority to allow for clerical assistance in making up the report first named.

Further, that your Finance and Hospital Committees be empowered to take such action as will secure the return and shipment to China of all Mongolians affected with leprosy or elephantiasis that are in the Lazaretto, and all Mongolians that may be so affected, wherever found, and that said Committees be instructed to report the proper action to be taken on the cases of the two Caucasians now in said Lazaretto.

In conclusion, your Committee desires to state that in submitting this report of their inquiries into this subject, the recommendations are such as have suggested themselves and are presented with the sole object of calling attention to this dread disease, and as will be noted in Dr. John W. Foye's communication, to its rapid progress in the Hawaiian Islands, and to intimate that in a cosmopolitan city and State like ours, where the Mongolian has had free access and unrestricted privileges to propagate immorality and vice the seeds of this terrible scourge with as much freedom as in the islands named, it is a subject which should engage and demand the best efforts of our people to establish some system to prevent its propagation in this State, and the care, segregation or removal of those so afflicted.

Your Committee trust that the suggestions made may elicit inquiry and tend to the purpose designed by evoking abler minds to more intelligently treat and more clearly present the results of apathy and inattention to the character and spread of this disease.

J. J. REICHENBACH,
J. HENLEY SMITH,
THOS. ASHWORTH.

DR. JOHN W. FOYE'S REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 15, 1884.

Hon. John J. Reichenbach, Chairman of Hospital Committee of Board of Supervisors:

SIR: On December 12th, 1883, you addressed to me a series of questions upon the subject of leprosy and elephantiasis, with a request that I would furnish you with such statistics and views on the matter as were at my command. I herewith beg leave to submit to you as exhaustive a reply as the data under my control and my personal experience will permit. Your main questions, twelve in number, and my answers thereto are as follows:

I. "The number of cases of leprosy and elephantiasis which have been taken charge of and maintained at the expense of the city and county?"

The record of the Small-pox Hospital shows that on the 5th day of July, 1871, Hong Tong, a Chinese leper, was transferred from the City and County Alms House to this institution, where he died on the 29th day of September, 1875, after a stay in this hospital of four years, two months and twenty-four days. Since then 78 cases have been admitted, making a total of 79 cases maintained for variable periods by the city and county during the 12 years last past.

II. "The average length of time that persons afflicted with these diseases have been so maintained?"

The mean brought down to December 31, 1883, at which date there were 16 lepers in the Lazaretto, is a little more than 430 days to each patient. To be exact, the time was 430.45 days to each.

III. "The number of cases admitted by order of the Commissioner of Immigration, the name of the Commissioner and the number of each Commissioner's order?"

But one case has been admitted by order of the Commissioner and that by the present Commissioner's order on September 17, 1883.

IV. "The number of cases that have been received directly from vessels arriving at this port"
But one case has been so received.

V. "The number of cases received that have been residents of this city and county for any length of time, and those from other counties in the State?"

On August 31, 1876, all lepers then in the Small-pox Hospital were shipped to China and the further admission of this class of patients forbidden, but in the autumn of 1878 they had so increased in numbers in the city as to become the subject of general complaint and the order was rescinded. In October, 1878, 11 cases were admitted, and in the three weeks following four more were received. This lot of fifteen had been residents of this city and county for periods varying from two to twenty months. Since that date no case has been received that had been in the city more than a few weeks, usually only as many days.

VI. "The sex, race and age of the cases admitted; the character of the disease and their disposition?"

SEX—Males, 75; Females, 4.

RACE—Mongolian, 76; Caucasian 3.

AGES—Between 50 and 60 years, 2; between 40 and 50 years, 9; between 30 and 40 years, 31; between 20 and 30 years, 31; between 15 and 20 years, 6.

CHARACTER OF DISEASE—Tubercular, 25; Anæsthetic, 31; unclassified, 23.

DISPOSITION—Shipped to China by authorities, 43; shipped to China by friends, 2; died, 9 discharged, 1; escaped, 2; remaining in hospital, 16.

VII. "How many deaths have occurred—age, sex and race?"

Name.	Age.	Sex.	Race.	Date of Death.
Hong Tong.....	36	Male..	Mongolian.....	September 29, 1875.
Ha Lin.....	18	Female...	Mongolian.....	August 18, 1875.
Ah Cue.....	27	Male.....	Mongolian.....	July 9, 1875.
Ah Gun.....	26	Male.....	Mongolian.....	May 25, 1876.
Lin Duck.....	22	Male.....	Mongolian.....	March 20, 1880.
Ah Gong.....	40	Male.....	Mongolian.....	March 22, 1880.
T. Stanton.....	53	Male.....	Caucasian.....	November 4, 1881.
Charles Lacy*.....	26	Male.....	Mongolian.....	May 29, 1882.
Ah Chung.....	22	Male.....	Mongolian.....	February 28, 1883.

* Charles Lacy was an Americanized Chinaman. He was brought to this State when a child and lived in an American family, where he lost all knowledge of his native tongue and was fairly educated in English. He wore his hair short, assumed the manners and habits of those by whom he was surrounded and had no sympathy with the "pagaus," as he called his countrymen.

VIII. "How many cases are now in the Lazaretto maintained at the expense of the city and county?"

REMAINING IN HOSPITAL DECEMBER 31, 1883-16.

Name.	Age.	Sex.	Race.	Leprosy.
Ah Wan.....	24	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Anaesthetic.
Yew Ung Tang.....	18	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Anaesthetic.
He Kup.....	40	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Anaesthetic.
Ah Jock.....	45	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Anaesthetic.
Ah Chue.....	32	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Tuberculous.
Ah Tick.....	38	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Anaesthetic.
Ah Chung.....	45	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Anaesthetic.
Ah Yung.....	37	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Tuberculous
Ah Grue.....	29	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Tuberculous.
Sing Lah.....	34	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Anaesthetic.
Chong Chue...	46	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Tuberculous.
E. Erickson.....	39	Male.....	White.....	Tuberculous.
M. Nicholas.....	17	Female....	White.....	Tuberculous.
Ah Ling.....	32	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Tuberculous.
Han Yee.....	33	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Tuberculous.
Ah See.....	34	Male.....	Mongolian.....	Tuberculous.

IX. "How many cases of the said diseases have recovered or been discharged from the hospital and allowed to associate with the population of the State?"

In reply to the first part of this question, I must answer that though leprosy was known and recognized long before the Christian era, no recoveries have ever been recorded outside of biblical

literature, the recoveries being those mentioned in II Kings, Chap. 5, and by St. Luke, Chap. 5. But one patient has ever been discharged from the hospital. Oue Ha Toi, a Chinese female, aged 31 years, was admitted June 2, 1874, and the record shows that she was "discharged at her own request," July 23, 1874. Of her subsequent history nothing is known.

X. "Have any of the persons admitted afflicted with leprosy or elephantiasis been discharged from the hospital or lazaretto to any part of the city, county, State or United States, except 14 lepers August 31, 1876, and 17 lepers June 2, 1879?"

Yes. Seventeen lepers were shipped on the "Belgic" December 21, 1880, making a total of 43 shipped at the expense of the city and county.

XI. "Have you or any of your predecessors ever forwarded to the Secretary of State quarterly statements showing the name, age, sex and birthplace of each leper? If so, on what dates were those reports made?"

I have never made such a report, and, so far as I am able to learn, none such has ever been made by any of my predecessors.

XII. "The total cost and expense to the city and county in the care and support of persons afflicted with leprosy or elephantiasis, including maintenance, medicines, medical attendance, and a reasonable amount for use of buildings for hospital or lazaretto purposes?"

The total cost of maintaining this class of unfortunates for the six months ending December 31, 1883, amounted in the aggregate to \$3,400 10-100, and this sum does not include the rent of buildings. Seven thousand (\$7,000) dollars per annum for the past five years would be a fair estimate.

In concluding your letter of inquiry, you ask, among other things, "Is leprosy contagious In the general and more popular meaning of the word, it is not, perhaps. This is known, however, that it is capable by some occult means of reproducing itself by the association of leprosic with healthy persons. The disease was unknown in the Sandwich Islands prior to the year 1849, about which year it is claimed to have been introduced by the Chinese. Dr. Hillebrand, an eminent authority upon the subject, saw his first leper in 1853, about twenty miles from Honolulu. He paid special attention to this case, and in 1861 the subject had the disease in its worst form of development, and six other persons in his immediate neighborhood had become affected. In 1864 the same authority observed the same condition of affairs in another village, the tax-gatherer of which for many years had been the only known leper in the district.

Twenty-five years after its introduction into the Islands the percentage of known cases of persons affected was three and one-half (3½) per thousand of the entire population, while the percentage of unknown cases was estimated to be in the same ratio. By "unknown cases" was meant those instances, and they were many, where the disease was concealed by the voluntary isolation of the diseased persons, or the suppression of the knowledge of their affliction by the friends and relatives of lepers of family and influence.

Dr. Tilbury Fox, as the result of his observations of the disease, as it presented itself in the Islands, remarks: "Here, then, the influence of 'hereditary transmission' is out of the question. The disease arises in a clear nation, is unnoticed at first, and spreads slowly. It so happens that the hygienic state of the natives and colony has improved and not deteriorated. Animal food is within the reach of all. Labor is in great demand and well paid for. The climate is, perhaps, the finest in the world, taxation is light, and yet notwithstanding, leprosy spreads, and has spread from and around known lepers, as from centers of contagion."

Some writers dissent from the foregoing views, but none, so far as I know, have attempted an explanation of THE FACTS upon which Drs. Hillebrand and Fox and other investigators have based their conclusions.

The conditions and circumstances under which the disease is communicated from leprosic to healthy persons are difficult to define. This difficulty arises from the fact that the long period of incubation incident to the disease deprives the student and investigator of reliable data on which to base an intelligent answer to questions bearing upon the subject. But, that the peccant principle will in the near future be found resident in the exhalations of the diseased is an inference almost irresistible.

You ask: "Can the existence of the diseases leprosy and elephantiasis be ascertained at any stage?" During the early months of the disease an opinion as to its true nature and character would be little better than conjectural; so slow is its progress, particularly in the well-fed subject, that two years may elapse before its true nature can be determined with absolute certainty. In the poorly nourished, and especially where the face is the principal point of attack, it should be recognized by one familiar with the symptoms, at the end of the first year of its progress. If, however, as sometimes occurs, the feet and lower extremities are for years the only parts affected, an advanced stage of development may be reached, which only such examination as the military recruit

is subjected to would reveal. Three cases of the latter class have been admitted to this hospital within a few months of their arrival in the country. Two of them had been lepers—consciously so—for several years.

When the disease reaches that stage of development so vividly described by Glanville in his "Report of Leprosy in the Fourteenth Century," it would at once be recognized wherever seen, and several such cases are now under my charge. Glanville says the signs of the loathsome disease are as follows:

"Redde whelkes and pymples on the face, out of which oftene run blood and matter; the nose swelle and ben grate, the virtue of smelling faileth and the brethe stynketh ryht fowle * * * The infectyd are unclene, spotyd, glemy and gyttery; the nostryls be stopyt, the weasand of the voys is rough and the voys is horse and the here (hair) falls."

In conclusion, permit me to say that I have endeavored to answer your questions as fully as circumstances would permit. Should there be any proposition that I have overlooked, it would be, by me, considered a personal favor to have my attention called to them, in the hope that my personal experience and knowledge of the subject may in the near future be of benefit to the public at large.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. FOYE, M.D.,

Resident Physician City and County Small-pox Hospital.

The recommendations contained in the report of the Hospital Committee were adopted by the Board of Supervisors, and although the Legislature of 1885 were furnished with information relative to this dread disease and legislation requested on the part of the State, no action was taken.

This City and County has, however, taken every precaution to protect the people against the vicious propagation of this scourge.

The claim of the City and County to compensation in the sum of \$35,000 from the State was, on a failure to obtain legislative relief, presented to the Hon. State Board of Examiners, and its payment advocated by John Lord Love, City and County Attorney, and by Jno. W. Foye, Resident Physician of the Small Pox Hospital. On February 5th, 1885, the said Board approved and allowed the City and County the sum of \$18,523.67, that being the amount in the fund for the maintenance of lazarettoes or lepers' quarters, paid in by Mr. Charles D. Bunker, State Commissioner of Immigration, which amount was received from the State and paid, on August 6th, 1885, into the City Treasury. As other amounts are due and may be paid into said fund, to which the City and County is entitled, the claim as presented to and acted on by the Hon. State Board of Examiners is herewith reproduced.

DEMAND OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, FOR PAYMENT OF
MONEYS EXPENDED FOR TAKING CARE OF LEPERS, ETC.,

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS,

SACRAMENTO, Cal., February 5, 1885. }

No. 1,112.

The annexed account for \$35,000 is approved for the sum of eighteen thousand, five hundred and twenty-three and 67-100 dollars, payable out of the appropriation for Leprosy Fund.

Thirty-sixth fiscal year.

GEORGE STONEMAN, Governor of California,

THOS. L. THOMPSON, Secretary of State,

..... Attorney-General,

Board of Examiners.

[§35,000.]

SAN FRANCISCO, February 2, 1885.

The City and County of San Francisco presents this demand on the Treasury of the State of California for the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, being for the care, maintenance and medical treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy or elephantiasis, from October, 1878, to December 31, 1884.

\$35,000.

EXHIBIT.

Amount expended by the City and County of San Francisco for care, maintenance and medical treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy or elephantiasis from July 5, 1871 to December 31, 1884, to wit:

Eighty-eight persons, as per hospital record and affidavit of Dr. John W. Foye, maintained 38,393 days, at \$1 50.....	\$57,589 50
Transportation of 69 Mongolians to China.....	3,274 98
Estimated expenses, rent of premises, interment of decedents, etc.....	9,135 52
	\$70,000 00

CASES OF MONGOLIAN LEPROSY.

Admitted.	Name.	Final Destination.	No. days in Hospital.
1871—July 5.....	Hong Tong	Died September 29, 1875.	1,547
1873—March 30....	Ah Yow.....	Shipped to China August 3, 1876	1,250
1874—February 24 ..	Ah Gim.....	Discharged May 8, 1875.....	804
1875—February 8...	Ah Gin.....	Transferred to China Stmr. Aug. 31, 1876....	1,300
May 15.....	Ah Toi	" " " " "	1,204
1873—May 5.....	Ah Dew	" " " " "	1,204
May —.....	Gu Yee	" " " " "	1,202
June 5.....	Ah Fook.....	" " " " "	1,183
November 5 ..	Ah Lin.....	Died August 18, 1875.....	287
1874—May 17.....	Ah Poon.....	Shipped to China August 31, 1876.....	841
May 18.....	Ah Cue.....	Died July 9, 1875.....	387
June 2.....	Ah Toy.....	Discharged July 28, 1874, at own request....	57
November 5.....	Ah Jim.....	Transferred to China Str. August 31, 1876...	665
December 8.....	Ah Gow.....	" " " " "	632
December 8.....	Ah Yow.	" " " " "	632
December 9.....	Ah Ling	" " " " "	600
1875—October 13...	Ah Hoon.....	" " " " "	323
1876—February 15.	Ah Gunn.....	Died May 26, 1876.....	101
February 18.....	Ah Loi	Transferred to China Stmr. August 31, 1876.	195
April 13.....	Ah Leing.....	Shipped to China August 31, 1876.....	141
1878—July 21.....	Ching Sing....	Shipped to China June 2, 1879.....	316
October 3....	Hamma Boo....	" " " "	243
October 3....	Ah Limb	" " " "	243

CASES OF MONGOLIAN LEPROSY—CONTINUED.

Admitted.	Name.	Final Destination.	No. days in Hospital.
October 3....	You Gan	Shipped to China June 2, 1879	243
October 3....	Ah Chung.....	" " " "	243
October 5....	Ah Ying.....	" " " "	241
October 8....	Lee Fond.....	" " " "	238
October 8....	Ah You.	" " " "	238
October 9....	Ah Fond.....	" " " "	238
October 9....	Ah Sam.....	" " " "	237
October 8....	Ah Hong.....	" " " "	238
November 20.	Tong Wa.....	" " " "	195
December 8..	Ah Sin.....	" " " "	177
1879—February 19..	Ah Yung.....	" " " "	104
April 30.....	Ah Naw.....	Died Sept. 23, 1879 (Suicide by strangling)...	147
April 30.....	Ah Wan.....	Ran away November 20, 1879.....	205
June 17.....	Ah Cow.....	Shipped via "Belgic" Dec. 21, 1880.....	553
June 17.	Sam Sing.....	" " " "	541
June 27.....	Ah Wah.....	Ran away November 20, 1879.....	146
1875—September 23.	Ah Yee.....	Transferred to China Stmr. Aug. 31, 1876....	343
1879—July 23.....	Ah Lay.....	Transferred to Stmr. "Belgic," Dec. 21, 1880..	511
July 23.....	Ah Chong.....	" " " " " "	511
July 23.....	Ah Kee.....	" " " " " "	511
July 23.....	Ah Quie.....	" " " " " "	511
July 23.....	Ah Toi.....	" " " " " "	511
July 23.....	Lin Duck.....	Died March 20, 1890.....	237
July 1.....	Ah Wah.....	Transferred to custody of friends Nov. 25, '79	148
July 1.....	Ah Wand.....	Escaped Nov. 20, 1879.....	144
August 1....	Sing Lang.....	Transferred to Stmr. "Belgic" Dec. 21, 1880..	508
October 2....	Ah Gong.....	Died March 22, 1880 (at dinner).....	172
1880—February 17..	Ah Leon.....	Transferred to Stmr. "Belgic" Dec. 21, 1880.	309
March 1.....	Sang Goo.....	" " " " " "	236
March 4.....	Thos. Stanton..	Died November 4, 1881.....	510
March 8.....	Wan Lung.....	Disch'd Dec. 19, 1880, for trans'p'n to China..	287
April 19.....	Ah Chue.....	" " " " " "	247
May 6.....	Ah Lone.....	" " " " " "	228
1881—July 14.....	Yen Ung Tang..	Transferred to Stmr. "Oceanic" Aug. 6, 1884	1,120
December 2..	Hee Keepe.....	" " " " " "	979
1882—January 13..	Ah Cow.....	Disch'd July 10, '83, sent by friends to China.	544

CASES OF MONGOLIAN LEPROSY—CONCLUDED.

Admitted.	Name.	Final Destination.	No. Days in Hospital.
March 27....	Ah Won.....	Transferred to Stmr. "Oceanic" Aug. 6, 1884.	862
March 31....	Ah Hee.....	Trans'd to Stmr. "Altenour" July 15, 1882...	107
April 1.....	Ah Jock.....	Transferred to Stmr. "Oceanic" Aug. 6, 1884.	858
May 11.....	Chas. Lacy.....	Died May 29, 1882.....	22
May 27.....	Ah Chue.....	Transferred to Stmr. "Oceanic" Aug. 6, 1884	802
July 1.....	Ah Hoo.....	Disch'd July 10, '83, sent to China by friends	375
1883—July 13....	Ah Hay.....	" " " " " "	363
1882—August 20....	Ah Tick.....	Trans'd to Stmr. "Oceanic" Aug. 6, 1884....	718
November 1.	Ah Yot.....	Ran away September 30 1883.....	334
November 6..	Ah Sing.....	Suicide by opium February 28, 1883 ..	115
November 7..	Ah Chung.....	Trans'd to Stmr. "Oceanic" Aug. 6, 1884....	639
November 8..	Ah Yung.....	" " " Nov. 29, 1882	637
1883—January 4....	Ah Grue.....	" " " Aug. 6, 1884.....	581
January 19..	Sing Lah.....	" " " " "	566
April 30... .	Cong Chue.....	" " " " "	464
July 3.....	Erick Errickson..	Died July 15, 1884 (small-pox).....	368
September 17.	Maria Nicholas..	Escaped Nov. 16, 1884 (with her mother)....	852
October 3....	Ah Ling.....	Transferred to Stmr. "Oceanic" Aug. 6, 1884.	309
November 23.	Hon Yee.....	" " " " " "	289
November 23.	Ah See.....	" " " " " "	289
1884—February 21..	Ah You.....	" " " " " "	117
1883—November 23.	AhSing rel AhSee	" " " " " "	258
1884—March 31....	Ah Quim.....	" " " " " "	129
May 10.....	Ah Sing.....	" " " " " "	89
April 27.....	Tuck Hown.....	" " " " " "	103
July 23.....	Ah Done.....	" " " " " "	14
July 10.....	Ah Shain.....	" " " " " "	28
November 11.	Wong Tick.....	To January 31, 1885.....	82
July 10.....	Ah Tin.....	Died six hours after admission.....	1
	Total		38,393

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, } ss.

I, JOHN W. FOYE, Resident Physician of the Small-pox Hospital and Lazaretto established in the City and County of San Francisco under the provisions of Sections 2952 and 2955 of the Political Code, do depose and say that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the number of persons afflicted with leprosy and elephantiasis taken care of and maintained at the expense of the City and County of San Francisco, and the period of time that each person so afflicted was maintained, as appears upon the records of the Hospital Register, the total number of days being 38,393; also, that the sum of \$1.50 per day is a fair and reasonable compensation for the care, medical treatment and maintenance of each person so afflicted.

JOHN W. FOYE, M. D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of February, 1885.

JNO. A. RUSSELL,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT PHYSICIAN,
CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL, SAN FRANCISCO, February 2, 1885. }

JOHN A. RUSSELL, Esq.—DEAR SIR: With this I send you a transcript from the records of the Lazaretto.

I think it contains all the information you may need in relation to formulating a demand against the immigration fund.

If there is anything further required please command me, and oblige,

Very truly yours,
JOHN W. FOYE, M. D.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, } ss.

I, JOHN A. RUSSELL, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, being duly sworn, depose and say: That the City and County of San Francisco expended from August 31, 1876, to January 1, 1885, the sum of \$3,274 98 for transportation of Mongolians afflicted with leprosy or elephantiasis from the said city and county to China; the said persons being prior to the dates hereinafter set forth taken care of, maintained and medically treated at the expense of said city and county in a building or lazaretto, as the same appears of record in this office.

Date.	No. Persons Sent to China	Expenditure.
August 31, 1876	14	\$727 00
June 2, 1879.....	17	894 00
December 21, 1880.....	17	523 00
September 3, 1884.....	20	1,062 68
October 30, 1884.....	1	68 30
		\$3,274 98

JNO. A. RUSSELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of February, A. D. 1885.

JNO. H. MOTT, Deputy County Clerk.

Since the rendering of the foregoing statement by Dr. Jno. W. Foye, the following cases of Mongolian lepers were taken up, kept at the Twenty-sixth Street Hospital, and sent back to China at the expense of the city and county:

NAMES.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	DEPARTURE TO CHINA.	No. Days in Hospital.
Wong Tick.....	Nov. 11, 1884.....	June 27, 1885, by steamer "City of Peking".....	228
Ah Wong	Jan. 7, 1885.....	April 4, 1885, " "	87
Quong Wa.....	Jan. 26, 1885.....	April 4, 1885, " "	68
Ye Fo	Apr. 2, 1885.....	July 9, 1885, " "San Pablo".....	98
Ah Sui.....	Mar. 31, 1885.....	June 27, 1885, " "City of Peking".....	88
Long Hung.....	May 22, 1885.....	June 27, 1885, " "	36

The expense of passage, clothing, etc., in sending the above named lepers to China amounted to \$352.60.

In consequence of the death of Dr. Jno. W. Foye, on April 1, 1885, Dr. W. T. Bell was appointed to fill the vacancy of Resident Physician of the City and County Hospital and Physician in charge of the Twenty-sixth Street Hospital, in which are kept persons afflicted with leprosy, etc.

All the Mongolian cases having been deported to China, but three other cases remained in the Hospital, and in answer to a communication Dr. W. T. Bell furnished the following information relative thereto:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT PHYSICIAN, }
CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL, San Francisco, October 1, 1885. }

Dr. Jno. A. Kunkler, Chairman of Hospital Committee:

DEAR SIR— I am in receipt of your letter dated September 12, 1885, asking me for a "detailed statement of the cases of leprosy and elephantiasis now in the Twenty-sixth Street Hospital," to which I most respectfully make the following reply:

I. S., age 51 years, single, native of Florida, black, admitted March 8, 1880, from City and County Hospital; disease, leprosy and secondary syphilis.

D. H., age 64, married, native of Connecticut, white, admitted April 16, 1885, from City and County Hospital; disease, leprosy.

R. N., age 50, married, native of Canada, white, admitted August 28, 1885, from City and County Hospital with elephantiasis.

The first case mentioned has led a "gay life," neither father, mother, brothers or sisters having shown any signs of this disease. He has at times "drunk hard" and cohabited with Chinese women. Was at one time an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum at Stockton. He makes himself generally useful around the Hospital. He has lived in various "camps" in California, and contracted syphilis, now in its secondary stage. Both diseases now show themselves. A photograph taken of himself three years ago shows decided improvement.

The second case mentioned also seems to have led a "fast life," first as a sailor and then as a barkeeper. He visited the Hawaiian Islands nearly forty years ago; then in various parts of Cali-

fornia, drinking "very hard." Five years ago he had a finger amputated, and the coincidence of the disease appearing at that time caused him to refer the disease to poison entering the wound. He acknowledges having cohabited with Chinese women. He is now married, and has two children grown and in pretty good health.

The third case mentioned is one of elephantiasis. He seems to have led an exemplary life, being an active and prosperous merchant. He has lost children when quite young. Has one son now grown, apparently in tolerable health. He does not remember of any relative being similarly affected. The disease is most likely hereditary. He died September 16, 1885, from prostration.

It now becomes a serious question for the people of the State of California to consider, as to whether they will determine a complete and forcible segregation of persons affected with this disease, so as to prevent its spreading. We have already returned to China a large number of sufferers, and we now see the disease taking hold of our own citizens. Twenty years ago such a thing as leprosy was probably unknown except in one of the lower parishes of Louisiana, where the disease seems to have been introduced a century ago by the French Canadians. Though it is a mooted question with many of the most prominent physicians of the civilized world as to its being contagious in the sense in which we hold measles, scarlet fever and smallpox contagious, yet we will make a short review of the history of this disease, Leprosy:

Biblical literature and the literature of the middle ages seems to have confounded all skin diseases with true leprosy. At the decline of the Roman Empire, leprosy was spread throughout the then known world by her emigrants, and the return of the Crusaders caused the erection of a still greater number of leper houses and the compulsory segregation of the afflicted. In the fourteenth century, fear and excitement took hold of the people, who caused many of these unfortunates to be condemned to be burned, it being believed that there was a conspiracy among the lepers to poison the water and food. Church and state united to stamp out the disease. The leper had no rights at law; his marriage tie was dissolved, and the services of the dead were performed over him. By such means the disease ceased to be such a terror, and by the seventeenth century there was comparatively but little of it in existence. In the present century it is known to exist in a moderate degree in most of the countries in Asia, Northern Africa, Southern Europe and Northern Europe, especially Norway, where the disease has increased very rapidly within the last few years.

Some years ago the College of Physicians and Surgeons entered into correspondence with the most noted physicians in charge of leper hospitals in various parts of the world, and collected the following facts:

1. It is not a form of syphilis.
2. It is a specific and well marked disease.
3. There are two varieties, anaesthetic and tubercular.
4. The two varieties may be distinct or associated.
5. It is more common in the male than in the female.
6. It is hereditary.
7. It is contagious.
8. It is incurable.
9. Europeans, through lack of exposure, are generally exempt.
10. The cause of the disease is unknown.
11. Leprosy disappears with hygienic improvement.

The approach of leprosy is very slow. For several months ennui and lassitude, with numbness in the parts to be affected, while eruptions appear, disappear and again appear. Chilly sensations also exist, till finally the disease is recognized—a disease incurable. The fingers present a claw-like appearance. In the tuberculous condition there is softening and pus, the hair, beard and eyelashes falling out, the cornea ulcerated and eyelid everted, rendering the patient one of the most horrid sights; yet in this condition they do not seem to suffer greatly, on account of the anaesthesia. A Chinese leper who was shipped to Hongkong last July, a few days before leaving, very quietly took his pocket knife and cut off his own toe, which was badly affected; yet in doing this he assured me "he scarcely felt it." Leprosy is rare in children, generally not developing till maturity.

In Norway it is the custom to tie the vas deferens to prevent procreation, while in Scotland the same thing is effected by castration. For several centuries the people of the Hawaiian Islands were free from this disease and all others, such as smallpox, scarlet fever and measles; but they were all imported by foreigners, and leprosy is acknowledged by all to have been introduced by the Chinese. Such being the case, how long will it be, then, before the healthy citizens of our country will be diseased by incoming lepers, unless a forced segregation is established? We have before us at least

two examples at our Pest House, one a white man and the other a negro. Much to the credit of the Chinese and Hawaiian governments, both have enforced segregation. No other country has. The Chinese believe that leprosy is hereditary, and for this cause marriages with the diseased or progeny of lepers are forbidden.

Some late writers—a very few, however—do not consider the disease contagious except by actual introduction into the blood or through an abraded surface. There is a case on record in which two small boys played together, one being affected with leprosy, while the other was not. The healthy child plunged a knife into the leg of the affected one, who in turn plunged the same knife into the leg of the healthy boy. Many years passed by, and in manhood the disease appeared, making him a confirmed leper.

No true case of leprosy has been cured. The *Materia Medica* has been called upon in vain. Thousands of dollars have been appropriated and used in experiment. The edict has gone forth: "The leprosy, therefore, of Naaman shall cleave unto thee (Gehazi) and to thy seed forever. And he went from his presence a leper white as snow." (2 Kings, v, 27.)

W. T. BELL, M.D.,
Resident Physician City and County Hospital.

Immigration Act of 1882,

AND ACTION HAD THEREUNDER.

The Immigration Act passed by Congress and approved August 3, 1882, in the enforcement of its provisions, it is claimed, ought to protect this country from the landing of any person known upon examination to be afflicted with leprosy. Therefore the action taken pursuant to carrying out the provisions of said Act, with instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury relative thereto, so far as the compiler has been advised, are presented for general information on this subject.

The Act provides for the collection by the Collector of Customs of fifty cents on every passenger not a citizen arriving by steam or sail vessel from a foreign port; the money so collected to be paid into the United States Treasury, to constitute a fund to be known as the "Immigration Fund," and under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury to be used in defraying the expense of regulating immigration and in caring for immigrants in distress. The Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the duty of executing the provisions of the Act, and empowered to enter into contract with a State commission, board or officers, as may be designated by the Governor of the State, to take charge of the local affairs of immigration, and such commission, or officers, or such persons as they shall appoint, are authorized to go on board of and through any such ship or vessel, and if on examination there shall be found among such passengers any convict, lunatic, idiot, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge, they shall report the same in writing to the Collector of such port, and such person shall not be allowed to land.

The following is a copy of the Act of Congress referred to:

AN ACT TO REGULATE IMMIGRATION.

[Approved August 3, 1882.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

That there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of fifty cents for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States who shall come by steam or sail vessel from a foreign port to any port within the United States. The said duty shall be paid to the Collector of Customs of the port to which such passenger shall come, or, if there be no Collector at such port, then to the Collector of Customs nearest thereto, by the master, owner, agent or consignee of every such vessel, within twenty-four hours after the entry thereof into such port. The money thus collected shall be paid into the United States Treasury, and shall constitute a fund to be called the Immigrant Fund, and shall be used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to defray the expense of regulating immigration under this Act, and for the care of immigrants arriving in the United States, for the relief of such as are in distress, and for the general purposes and expenses of carrying this Act into effect. The duty imposed by this section shall be a lien upon the vessels which shall bring such passengers into the United States, and shall be a debt in favor of the United States against the owner or owners of such vessels, and the payment of such duty may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy.

Provided, That no greater sum shall be expended for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, at any port, than shall have been collected at such port.

SECTION 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby charged with the duty of executing the provisions of this Act, and with supervision over the business of immigration to the United States, and for that purpose he shall enter into contracts with such State commission, board or officers as may be designated for that purpose by the Governor of any State to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports within said State, and to provide for the support and relief of such immigrants therein landing as may fall into distress or need public aid, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by said Secretary; and it shall be the duty of such State commission, board or officers so designated to examine into the condition of passengers arriving at the ports within such State in any ship or vessel, and for that purpose all or any of such commissioners or officers, or such other person or persons as they shall appoint, shall be authorized to go on board of and through any such ship or vessel; and if on such examination there shall be found among such passengers any convict, lunatic, idiot, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself, without becoming a public charge, they shall report the same in writing to the Collector of such port, and such persons shall not be permitted to land.

SECTION 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish such regulations and rules, and issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated to protect the United States and immigrants into the United States from fraud and loss, and for carrying out the provisions of this Act and the immigration laws of the United States, and he shall prescribe all forms of bonds, entries and other papers to be used under and in the enforcement of the various provisions of this Act.

SECTION 4. That all foreign convicts, except those convicted of political offenses, upon arrival, shall be sent back to the nations to which they belong and from whence they came. The Secretary of the Treasury may designate the State Board of Charities of any State in which such Board may exist by law, or any commission in any State, or any person or persons in any State, whose duty it shall be to execute the provisions of this section without compensation. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations for the return of the aforesaid persons to the countries from whence they came, and shall furnish instructions to the board, commission or persons charged with the execution of the provisions of this section, as to the mode of procedure in respect thereto, and may change such instructions from time to time. The expense of such return of the aforesaid persons, not permitted to land, shall be borne by the owners of the vessels in which they came.

SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect immediately.

Under the provisions of said Act, the following is an extract from the instructions issued to Collectors of Customs by the Hon. Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, under date of August 7, 1882:

"Collectors of Ports on the seaboard * * * will take the proper steps under the provisions of Section First of this Act, to make the collection of fifty cents for every immigrant alien passenger, by application to the master, owner, agent or consignee, if such duty be not voluntarily paid. And the number of immigrant passengers will be ascertained on the basis of the lists of passengers returnable by virtue of Section 4,266 of Revised Statutes until November 1, 1882, when the list of taxable immigrants will be made out from the list returnable under Section Nine of the Act to regulate the Carriage of Passengers by Sea, approved August 2, 1882. * * * The Collector of every customs district will, in furtherance of the objects contemplated by Section Second of the Act, report whether there exists in his district any State commission or board designated by the Governor of the State to exercise supervision over alien immigration, and, if not, whether such immigration into his district is so great as to require the designation, by the Governor of the State, of a board or officers to supervise it, or to provide for the support and relief of immigrants needing public aid, or to prevent the landing of alien immigrants who may be convicts, lunatics or idiots, or persons likely to become a public charge. And until further regulations shall be prescribed by this Department, Collectors of Customs shall take the steps for the sending back of alien convicts to their respective countries." * * *

As to the action taken under the Act of Congress quoted, and the instructions of the Treasury Department, the following copies of communications from said Department are self-explanatory and show that the same were communicated to the Governor of the State by the Collector of Customs, and that the Governor of the State was of the opinion that no necessity then existed for designating any board or commission to see that the provisions of the act were enforced.

COMMUNICATION FROM H. F. FRENCH, ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1883. }

Collector of Customs, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR—Referring to the Act entitled "An Act to regulate Immigration," approved August 3, 1882 the Department desires to call your attention to the fact that while the capitation tax collected at your port from month to month amounts to no inconsiderable sum, no agency has been created, as contemplated by the law, for applying the fund so being collected in the interest of immigration at your port.

You will observe that said Act provides, in effect, that the fund derived from the collection of such tax at any given port shall be disbursed through the agency of a State board or commission, or a State officer, designated by the Governor of the State in which the port is situated, and bound by contract with the Secretary of the Treasury for the faithful performance of the duties attaching to such service.

Inasmuch as the application of such fund is limited to the port at which it is collected, the primary and fundamental purposes of the Act, which is mainly eleemosynary in its character, fail to be accomplished at ports where there is no such authorized agency for the disbursement of the fund.

In view of these considerations, in connection with the fact that no such agency has been established at your port, the Department desires an expression of your views as to the advisability of empowering a State officer (you having heretofore reported adversely as to the appointment of a commission) to supervise matters relating to immigration at your port, as contemplated by said Act.

While, under the provisions of the law, the services of the officer designated are to be without compensation, the Department holds, as in the case of a board or commission, that such other clerical or other assistance as the supervising officer may find necessary, may be compensated for out of the immigrant fund, subject to the limitation of the Act, that, in carrying out its provisions, no greater sum shall be expended at any port than shall have been collected at such port.

If you deem it advisable, you are requested to correspond with the Governor of your State on this subject, and, if such correspondence be had, to communicate its purport to the Department for its information.

Very respectfully,

[Signed.]

H. F. FRENCH,
Acting Secretary.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAS. J. FOLGER, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1883. }

Collector of Customs, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Referring to your report of the 6th of September last, enclosing a communication from the Governor of California to the effect that no present necessity exists for designating a Board or Commission to supervise matters relating to immigration at your port, under the Act of August 3, 1882, I desire to state that there has been a recent ruling of the Department to the effect that if the immigration at any port is not sufficient to warrant the creation of a Board or Commission under said Act, a single State officer, duly designated by the Governor, will be recognized by this Department as having supervisory authority over the local affairs of immigration at such port, in lieu of a Board or Commission.

While under such ruling no fixed or stated salary can be allowed to such officer, he may receive suitable compensation for specific services actually rendered, on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor, accompanied by a written statement from the Collector of Customs at the port, as to the character of the services rendered, and that the charges therefor are just and reasonable.

As the purposes of the law cannot be realized in the employment of the fund collected under its provisions, at any given port, in the interests of immigration, until some active agency is created at such port for such purpose, the Department is solicitous that such an agency shall be created at

every port where the average number of immigrants arriving from month to month, and, as a consequence, the immigrant funds collected are sufficient to warrant such a course.

In the light of these considerations, an expression of your views is requested as to the advisability of having a State officer designated as Supervisor of Immigration at your port, under the ruling above stated, and to that end you are also requested to communicate with the Governor of California asking his views upon this subject, and to communicate to the Department the purport of any interview or correspondence that may be had with him with reference thereto.

Very respectfully,

(Signed.)

CHAS. J. FOLGER,

Secretary.

The following are copies of Section No. 4266 of the Revised Statutes and of Section 9 of the Act to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea, referred to in the foregoing instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, to wit:

REVISED STATUTES.

SECTION 4266. The master of any vessel arriving in the United States or any of the Territories thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report or entry of the vessel, pursuant to law, shall deliver and report to the Collector of the district in which such vessel shall arrive, a list of the passengers taken on board of the vessel at any foreign port or place, in which list he shall designate particularly the age, sex and occupation of the passengers respectively, the part of the vessel occupied by each during the voyage, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any and what number have died on the voyage; such list shall be sworn to by the master in the same manner as directed by law in relation to the manifest of the cargo; and the refusal or neglect of the master to comply with the provisions of this section or any part thereof, shall incur the same penalties, disabilities and forfeitures as are provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

Approved August 2, 1882.

SECTION 9. That it shall not be lawful for the master of any such steamship or other vessel not in distress, after the arrival of the vessel within any collection district of the United States, to allow any person or persons, except a pilot, officer of the customs or health officer, agents of the vessel and consuls, to come on board the vessel or to leave the same, until the vessel has been taken in charge by an officer of the customs, nor, after charge so taken without leave of such officer, until all the passengers with their baggage have been duly landed from the vessel; and on the arrival of any such steamship or other vessel within any collection district of the United States, the master thereof shall deliver to the officer of customs who first comes on board the vessel and makes the demand therefor, a correct list, signed by the master, of all the passengers taken on board the vessel at any foreign port or place, specifying separately the names of the cabin passengers, their age, sex, calling and the country of which they are citizens, and the number of pieces of baggage belonging to each passenger; and also the name, age, sex, calling and native country of each emigrant passenger or passengers other than cabin passengers, and their intended destination or location, and the number of pieces of baggage belonging to each passenger, and also the location of the compartment or space occupied by each of such passengers during the voyage; and if any such passengers died on the voyage the said list shall specify the name, age and cause of death of each deceased passenger; and a duplicate of the aforesaid list of passengers, verified by the oath of the master, shall, with the manifest of the cargo, be delivered by the master to the Collector of Customs on the entry of the vessel. For a violation of either of the provisions of this section, or for permitting or neglecting to prevent a violation thereof, the master of the vessel shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

The instructions so received, under date of June 14, 1883, to ascertain and report as to the advisability of appointing a State officer as a Supervisor of Immigration, there being no necessity in the opinion of the Governor, for the appointment of a Board or Commission, was duly communicated by the Collector of Customs to the Governor, with a recommendation that some State officer be designated for that purpose, the following being a copy of the communication forwarded, and as advised no reply was received thereto and no action recommended until September 20, 1885, by the Governor.

COMMUNICATION TO THE GOVERNOR FROM ED. B. JEROME, SPECIAL DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23, 1883.

General George Stoneman, Governor of California:

SIR: I transmit herewith a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the propriety of the Executive of this State appointing a State officer to act in lieu of the Commission or Board hitherto considered in connection with the subject of immigration under the Act of Congress approved August 3d, 1882.

Please furnish this office with your views on the subject for transmittal to the Department.

I am very respectfully,

ED. B. JEROME,

Special Deputy Collector.

The following is a copy of official statement received from H. Clay Miller, Esq., Cashier of Customs, under date of September 15, 1885, showing the number of alien passengers who arrived at this port from August, 1882, to September 14, 1885, and the amount of tax collected under the Act of Congress approved August 3, 1882:

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ALIEN PASSENGERS ARRIVING AT THIS PORT, ON WHOM A TAX OF FIFTY CENTS EACH WAS COLLECTED UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REGULATE IMMIGRATION," APPROVED AUGUST 3, 1882.

DATE.	PASSENGERS.	RATE.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	PASSENGERS.	RATE.	AMOUNT.
1882.				1884.			
September...	280	50c.	\$140 00	April	152	50c.	76 00
October.....	96	"	48 00	May.....	154	"	77 00
November...	70	"	35 00	June	201	"	100 50
December...	140	"	70 00	July	105	"	52 50
1883.				August	99	"	49 50
January.....	125	"	62 50	September...	117	"	58 50
February...	102	"	51 00	October.....	80	"	40 00
March..	131	"	65 50	November...	56	"	28 00
April	104	"	52 00	December...	66	"	33 00
May	185	"	92 50	1885.			
June	96	"	48 00	January.....	62	"	31 00
July	158	"	79 00	February....	62	"	31 00
August	139	"	69 50	March.....	50	"	25 00
September...	78	"	39 00	April	58	"	29 00
October.....	145	"	72 50	May.....	89	"	44 50
November...	145	"	72 50	June.....	2,315	"	1,157 50
December...	160	"	80 00	July	2,594	"	1,297 00
1884.				August.....	1,531	"	765 50
January.....	137	"	68 50	September 14	1,090	"	545 00
February....	75	"	37 50				
March.....	181	"	90 50	Totals ...	11,428		\$5,714 00

The following copies of instructions are herewith presented from the Secretary of the Treasury under date of May 25th and June 10th, 1885, that the immigrant tax was to be collected from alien passengers coming to this country by steam or sail vessel as tourists or as travelers in transit to another country; also to be collected on each successive return of each and every alien passenger arriving in the United States. The collection of the tax under said instructions will doubtless so increase the immigrant fund (as will be seen by a comparison of the receipts from this source since May, 1885, with prior receipts) as to provide for expenditures that may be required to compel a rigid observance of the provisions of the Immigration Act, and prevent the landing on our shores of prohibited persons who by reason of their condition or character are not entitled to said privilege under the Act of Congress.

CAPITATION TAX—ALIENS ARRIVING IN UNITED STATES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1885.

The question having recently been submitted to the Attorney General as to whether the provision of the "Act to regulate immigration," approved August 3, 1882, which levies "a duty of fifty cents for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States who shall come by steam or sail vessel from a foreign port to any port within the United States," applies to alien passengers so coming to this country as tourists or as travelers in transit to another country, that officer has given an opinion to the effect that said provision of law applies to all such passengers in like manner as to immigrants.

This Department adopts such construction of the law in question, and hereby instructs you to govern your actions accordingly, all former instructions in conflict herewith being hereby revoked.

These instructions are subject to the limitation of Section 22 of the so-called "Shipping Act," approved June 26, 1884, which in effect prohibits the collection of such duty on account of aliens coming by vessel from adjacent foreign territory.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Acting Secretary.

To Collectors of Customs and others.

IMMIGRANT TAX LEVIED ON EACH RETURN OF ALIENS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 10, 1885.

You are hereby instructed that, in accordance with an opinion of the Attorney General, hereto annexed, payment of the duty prescribed by the Act of August 3, 1882, as limited by Section 22 of the Shipping Act of June 26, 1884, on account of alien passengers arriving in the United States, is to be exacted on each successive return of each and every one of such passengers to the United States.

DANIEL MANNING,
Secretary

To Collectors of Customs and others.

(OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL, ABOVE REFERRED TO.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, }
WASHINGTON, 9th June, 1885. }

SIR: Your communication of the 6th June instant, referring to my opinion of the 21st May ultimo, holding that the duty of fifty cents a passenger, imposed by the Act of 3d August, 1882, is collectable on account of all itinerant persons, not citizens of the United States, coming to our ports in steam or sail vessels from foreign ports, asks whether such duty "should be collected on each successive return of any such person to the United States."

In my opinion the duty is demandable as often as any such person enters one of our ports. The statute makes no express provision for exemption from the duty, and I see no grounds for implying one. It is hardly to be supposed that Congress could have intended such an exemption, and yet have failed to provide for it. When Congress, by the Act of 26th June, 1884 (Sess. Acts, 1883-84, p. 57), was imposing a tonnage tax on foreign vessels entering our ports, it remembered that the tax

would fall heavily on such of them as were constantly plying between the United States and the ports of other nations, and therefore especially provided that vessels hailing from some ports should not be required to pay over fifteen cents a ton in any one year, and that vessels from other ports should not pay more than thirty cents a ton per annum. The total omission of Congress to make any such provision in the head money law, to meet the case of a passenger not a citizen of the United States, repeatedly entering our ports from foreign ports, is, I think, conclusive that no such indulgence was in the mind of the legislature.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

A. H. GARLAND,

Attorney General.

The Secretary of the Treasury.

The attention of the Honorable Board of Health was directed to the necessity of authority being conferred on some person to make such an examination of aliens arriving at this port to prevent those who were diseased, etc., as provided by the Act of Congress, from being landed to become a public charge, and on May 15, 1884, said Board passed a resolution requesting the Governor to designate to the Secretary of the Treasury Dr. Wm. F. McAllister, Quarantine Officer, to perform this duty free of charge. The importance of said appointment was also represented to the Governor by His Honor Mayor Bartlett, as it would confer upon the Quarantine Officer the power to cause an observance of the provisions of said Act of Congress without any expense to the Government for his services. On September 20th, 1885, the Governor designated and recommended the appointment of Dr. Wm. F. McAllister, Quarantine Officer, to act as Supervisor of Immigration, which communication has been forwarded by the Collector of Customs to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The propriety of such action was made manifest in the case of Maria Nicholas, afflicted with leprosy, who arrived at this port from the Hawaiian Islands on the steamer City of New York in September, 1883, who was kept on board the steamer in charge of the Captain, her landing being prohibited by the Quarantine Officer. A writ of habeas corpus was applied for, granted, and on the hearing by Judge Lawler, of Superior Court, Department No. 8, it was held that there was no law under which Miss Nicholas could be sent back to Honolulu; also that the State Commissioner of Immigration was the proper custodian of the prisoner, under Section 2,955 of the Political Code. The writ was dismissed, and Miss Nicholas ordered into the custody of the Commissioner of Immigration, by whom she was placed in the building provided for the cure of lepers, maintained at the expense of this city and county.

The following are copies of Sections 2,952 and 2,955 of the Political Code, relative to the cases of persons afflicted with leprosy and elephantiasis:

EXTRACTS FROM POLITICAL CODE.

SECTION 2,952. It shall not be lawful for lepers or persons affected with leprosy or elephantiasis to live in ordinary intercourse with the population of this State; but all such persons shall be compelled to inhabit such lazarettos or lepers' quarters as may be assigned to them by the Board of Supervisors of the city or county in which they shall be domiciled or settled; and the Board of Supervisors are vested with power and are required to make all necessary provisions for the separation, detention and care of lepers or persons affected with leprosy or elephantiasis, settled or domiciled in their respective cities or counties. The Superintendent or manager of all lepers' quarters, under this chapter, shall forward quarterly statements, showing the name, age, sex and birth-place of each leper in such quarter, to the Secretary of State, who shall keep a proper record of such matters for the information of the public.

SECTION 2,955. The Commissioner of Immigration must satisfy himself whether or not any person who shall arrive in this State, by vessel from any foreign port or place, is a leper, or affected with the disease known as leprosy or elephantiasis, before such person shall mingle with the population of this State. For the purpose of ascertaining said fact, the Commissioner is vested with the power and authority to detain all such persons on board any such vessel so arriving, and to assign the vessel to a berth or anchorage separate and apart from other vessels, and at a safe and suitable distance from the shore, if in his judgment it shall be necessary, until such fact can be fully ascertained by him. Such fact shall be ascertained by personal inspection and examination of each and every person on board such vessel; and the Commissioner of Immigration is authorized, empowered and

required to make such personal inspection and examination of all persons so arriving by any such vessel, the same to be made at such berth or anchorage as he shall in his discretion assign to such vessel for that purpose, and shall be made before the landing of any person thereupon. All of such persons, who, upon inspection and examination, are found to be lepers, or affected with the disease known as leprosy or elephantiasis, shall be taken in charge by the Commissioner of Immigration, and placed in a suitable lazaretto, or lepers' quarter, to be provided or designated by the Board of Supervisors, whenever necessary for that purpose, as hereinbefore prescribed, and there detained and properly cared for, separate and apart from the general population of this State, so long as they, the said lepers, shall elect to remain in the State of California, or until they shall have recovered from said disease, and no longer. All of such persons as shall be found to be free from said disease shall be allowed to depart and go at their will, without unnecessary detention or delay, and shall be entitled to receive a certificate of the fact of their freedom from said disease from said Commissioner. For his services in making such examination and inspection, the Commissioner of Immigration shall demand and collect from the master, owner or consignee of such vessel the sum of seventy cents in United States gold or silver coin for each and every person so examined or inspected, which sum, except four thousand dollars a year and expenses of office, shall, when required for such purpose, be paid by the Commissioner into the State Treasury, to be used in the maintenance, when necessary, of such lazarettos or lepers' quarters as shall be constructed under this law. Any master, owner or consignee of any vessel arriving at any port of this State, who shall fail or refuse to perform, or permit the performance of, any of the acts or things required by this chapter, or to take and occupy with his vessel the berth or anchorage assigned for the same by the Commissioner, pending the examination and inspection herein provided for, or who shall permit or allow any person arriving in such vessel to depart therefrom, and to communicate, mingle or associate with the population of this State, or any part thereof, until after such examination and inspection by the Commissioner is had, shall, for every such act or omission, forfeit to the Commissioner of Immigration the sum of one thousand dollars in United States gold coin, to be sued for and recovered by suit in any court of competent jurisdiction, and to be applied in like manner with the fees. And any master, owner or consignee of any such vessel so arriving, who shall refuse or neglect to pay, or cause to be paid, to said Commissioner the fee of seventy cents for the examination and inspection of each and every person so arriving in such vessel, shall forfeit to said Commissioner, for each case, the sum of five hundred dollars in United States gold coin, to be recovered and applied as above. And the Commissioner shall have a lien upon the vessel, and the same shall be sold to pay any judgment recovered under this Act. The Commissioner shall have the power to call in the aid of the Sheriff and all police authorities to assist in enforcing this law. And he may appoint one or more deputies under him, who shall be invested with all the powers of the Commissioner, and may discharge his official duties when required by him. The Commissioner of Immigration must prepare and transmit to the Secretary of State quarterly statements, certified under his hand and seal, showing the name, age, sex, birth-place and present residence of every leper, or person affected with leprosy or elephantiasis, examined or inspected by him, as well as any other information or fact touching the character and prevalence of said disease within his knowledge.

It is believed that the provisions of the Act of Congress inhibiting the landing of paupers and diseased persons ought to be enforced to protect the people of this State from an influx of persons afflicted with the diseases of leprosy and elephantiasis.

The fact that a place was designated and maintained by the city and county for the purpose of keeping those persons so afflicted who were in our midst, separate and apart from our people, and of sending them to the country from which they came as opportunity offered, was not designed or instituted to allow alien persons so afflicted to land here from foreign ports, become a public charge, and thus institute a leper colony, whatever may be the purport or construction of Sections 2,952 or 2,955 of the Political Code. In so far as the municipality was advised that it could legislate on this question, Order No. 1,738 was introduced by Supervisor Strother and passed by the Board of Supervisors in December, 1883, prohibited the landing of persons so afflicted within the bay of San Francisco or within the limits of the city and county.

Amendatory Chinese Restriction Act.

The following is a copy of the Amendatory Chinese Restriction Act (the original Act is contained in Appendix to Municipal Reports of 1881-82, page 7), and while supposed at the time of its passage to meet all the objections, legal and otherwise, which prevented the evident purpose and intention of the Act of 1882 from being enforced, yet the construction of its provisions in the ingenious positions assumed by attorneys and in part sustained by the Courts, has practically nullified the intention of our law-makers, and the restrictions intended have not been accomplished.

The experience of this legislation raises the question as to whether or not it is possible to frame a statute to accomplish a desired object of material importance that can be sustained by the Courts, or whether a statute affecting the rights and interests of the people of this country can be construed foreign to its intent and spirit.

It is a fact that the people of this State feel outraged at the results of the legislation, and are impatient to have reformation in legislation or decisions on this question to secure their well-being and prosperity.

CHINESE RESTRICTION ACT.

AN ACT TO EXECUTE CERTAIN TREATY STIPULATIONS RELATING TO CHINESE, APPROVED MAY 6TH, 1882, AS AMENDED JULY 5TH, 1884.

WHEREAS, In the opinion of the Government of the United States the coming of Chinese laborers to this country endangers the good order of certain localities within the territories thereof .
Therefore—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this Act, and until the expiration of ten years next after the passage of this Act, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States be, and the same is hereby suspended; and during such suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborer to come from any foreign port or place, or having so come to remain within the United States.

SEC. 2. That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on such vessel, and land, or attempt to land, or permit to be landed, any Chinese laborer, from any foreign port or place, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such Chinese laborer so brought, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

SEC. 3. That the two foregoing sections shall not apply to Chinese laborers who were in the United States on the seventeenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty, or who shall have come into the same before the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of the Act to which this Act is amendatory, nor shall said sections apply to Chinese laborers, who shall produce to such master before going on board such vessel, and shall produce to the Collector of the port in the United States at which such vessel shall arrive, the evidence hereinafter in this Act required of his being one of the laborers in this section mentioned; nor shall the two foregoing sections apply to the case of any master whose vessel, being bound to a port not within the United States, shall come within the jurisdiction of the United States by reason of being in distress or in stress of weather, or touching at any port of the United States on its voyage to any foreign port or place; Provided, That all Chinese laborers brought on such vessel shall not be permitted to land except in case of absolute necessity, and must depart with the vessel on leaving port.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of properly identifying Chinese laborers who were in the United States on the seventeenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty, or who shall have com-

into the same before the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of the Act to which this Act is amendatory, and in order to furnish them with the proper evidence of their right to go from and come to the United States, as provided by the said Act and the treaty between the United States and China, dated November seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, the Collector of Customs of the district from which any such Chinese laborer shall depart from the United States shall, in person or by deputy, go on board each vessel having on board any such Chinese laborer, and cleared or about to sail from his district for a foreign port, and on such vessel make a list of all such Chinese laborers, which shall be entered in registry books, to be kept for that purpose, in which shall be stated the individual, family, and tribal name in full, the age, occupation, when and where followed, last place of residence, physical marks or peculiarities, and all facts necessary for the identification of each of such Chinese laborers, which books shall be safely kept in the custom house; and every such Chinese laborer so departing from the United States shall be entitled to and shall receive, free of any charge or cost upon application therefor, from the Collector or his deputy, in the name of said Collector, and attested by said Collector's seal of office, at the time such list is taken, a certificate, signed by the Collector or his deputy and attested by his seal of office, in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, which certificate shall contain a statement of the individual, family, and tribal name in full, age, occupation, when and where followed, of the Chinese laborer to whom the certificate is issued, corresponding with the said list and registry in all particulars. In case any Chinese laborer, after having received such certificate, shall leave such vessel before her departure, he shall deliver his certificate to the master of the vessel; and if such Chinese laborer shall fail to return to such vessel before her departure from port, the certificate shall be delivered by the master to the Collector of Customs for cancellation. The certificate herein provided for shall entitle the Chinese laborer to whom the same is issued, to return to and re-enter the United States upon producing and delivering the same to the Collector of Customs of the district at which such Chinese laborer shall seek to re-enter, and said certificate shall be the only evidence permissible to establish his right of re-entry; and upon delivering of such certificate by such Chinese laborer to the Collector of Customs at the time of re-entry in the United States, said Collector shall cause the same to be filed in the custom house and duly cancelled.

SEC. 5. That any Chinese laborer mentioned in section four of this Act, being in the United States, and desiring to depart from the United States by land, shall have the right to demand and receive, free of charge or cost, a certificate of identification similar to that provided for in section four of this Act, to be issued to such Chinese laborers as may desire to leave the United States by water; and it is hereby made the duty of the Collector of Customs of the district next adjoining the foreign country to which said Chinese laborer desires to go to issue such certificate, free of charge or cost, upon application by such Chinese laborer, and to enter the same upon registry books to be kept by him for the purpose, as provided for in section four of this Act.

SEC. 6. That in order to the faithful execution of the provisions of this Act, every Chinese person, other than a laborer, who may be entitled by said treaty or this Act, to come within the United States, and who shall be about to come to the United States, shall obtain the permission of and be identified as so entitled by the Chinese government, or of such other foreign government of which at the time such Chinese person shall be a subject, in each case to be evidenced by a certificate, issued by such government, which certificate shall be in the English language, and shall show such permission, with the name of the permitted person in his or her proper signature, and which certificate shall state the individual, family and tribal name in full, title or official rank if any, the age, height and all physical peculiarities, former and present occupation or profession, when and where and how long pursued, and place of residence of the person to whom the certificate is issued, and that such person is entitled by this Act to come within the United States. If the person so applying for a certificate shall be a merchant, said certificate shall, in addition to above requirements, state the nature, character and estimated value of the business carried on by him prior to and at the time of his application as aforesaid; Provided, that nothing in this Act nor in said treaty shall be construed as embracing within the meaning of the word "merchant" hucksters, peddlers or those engaged in taking, drying or otherwise preserving shell or other fish for home consumption or exportation. If the certificate be sought for the purpose of travel for curiosity, it shall also state whether the applicant intends to pass through or travel within the United States, together with his financial standing in the country from which such certificate is desired. The certificate provided for in this Act, and the identity of the person named therein shall, before such person goes on board any vessel to proceed to the United States, be vided by the indorsement of the diplomatic representatives of the United States in the foreign country from which said certificate issues, or of the consular representative of the United States or the port or place from which the person named in the certificate is about to depart; and such diplomatic representative or consular representative whose indorsement

is so required is hereby empowered, and it shall be his duty, before endorsing such certificate as aforesaid, to examine into the truth of the statements set forth in said certificate, and if he shall find upon examination that said or any of the statements therein contained are untrue, it shall be his duty to refuse to endorse the same. Such certificate vised as aforesaid shall be prima facie evidence of the facts set forth therein, and shall be produced to the Collector of Customs of the port in the district of the United States at which the person named therein shall arrive, and afterwards produced to the proper authorities of the United States whenever lawfully demanded, and shall be the sole evidence permissible on the part of the person so producing the same, to establish a right of entry into the United States; but said certificate may be controverted and the facts therein stated disproved by the United States authorities.

SEC. 7. That any person who shall knowingly and falsely alter or substitute any name for the name written in such certificate, or forge any such certificate, or knowingly utter any forged or fraudulent certificate, or falsely personate any person named in any such certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in a penitentiary for a term of not more than five years,

SEC. 8. That the master of any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place, shall, at the same time he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and if there be no cargo, then at the time of making a report of the entry of the vessel pursuant to law, in addition to the other matter required to be reported, and before landing or permitting to land, any Chinese passengers, deliver and report to the Collector of Customs of the district in which such vessels shall have arrived, a separate list of all Chinese passengers taken on board of his vessel at any foreign port or place, and all such passengers on board the vessel at that time. Such list shall show the names of such passengers (and if accredited officers of the Chinese or of any other foreign government, traveling on the business of that government, or their servants, with a note of such facts) and the names and other particulars, as shown by their respective certificates; and such list shall be sworn to by the master in the manner required by law in relation to the manifest of the cargo. Any refusal or wilful neglect of any such master to comply with the provisions of this section shall incur the same penalties and forfeitures as are provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo.

SEC. 9. That before any Chinese passengers are landed from any such vessel the Collector, or his deputy, shall proceed to examine such passengers, comparing the certificates with the list and with the passengers; and no passenger shall be allowed to land in the United States from such vessel in violation of law.

SEC. 10. That every vessel whose master shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to seizure and condemnation in any district of the United States into which such vessel may enter or in which she may be found.

SEC. 11. That any person who shall knowingly bring into or cause to be brought into the United States by land, or who shall aid or abet the same, or aid or abet the landing in the United States from any vessel, of any Chinese person not lawfully entitled to enter the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

SEC. 12. That no Chinese person shall be permitted to enter the United States by land, without producing to the proper officer of customs the certificate in this Act required of Chinese persons seeking to land from a vessel, and any Chinese person found unlawfully within the United States shall be caused to be removed therefrom to the country from whence he came, and at the cost of the United States, after being brought before some Justice, Judge or Commissioner of a Court of the United States and found to be one not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States; and in all such cases, the person who brought or aided in bringing such person to the United States shall be liable to the government of the United States for all necessary expenses incurred in such investigation and removal; and all peace officers of the several States and Territories of the United States are hereby invested with the same authority as a Marshal or United States Marshal in reference to carrying out the provisions of this Act, or of the Act of which this is amendatory, as a Marshal or Deputy Marshal of the United States, and shall be entitled to like compensation, to be audited and paid by the same officers. And the United States shall pay all costs and charges for the maintenance and return of any Chinese person having the certificate prescribed by law as entitling such Chinese person to come into the United States, who may not have been permitted to land from any vessel by reason of any of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 13. That this Act shall not apply to diplomatic and other officers of the Chinese, or other governments, travelling upon the business of that government, whose credentials shall be taken as equivalent to the certificate in this Act mentioned, and shall exempt them and their body and household servants from the provisions of this Act as to other Chinese persons.

SEC. 14. That hereafter no State Court or Court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. That the provisions of this Act shall apply to all subjects of China and Chinese, whether subjects of China or any other foreign power; and the words "Chinese laborers" wherever used in this Act, shall be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled laborers and Chinese employed in mining.

SEC. 16. That any violation of any of the provisions of this Act, or of the Act of which this is amendatory, the punishment of which is not otherwise herein provided for, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment of not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 17. That nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to affect any prosecution or other proceeding, criminal or civil, begun under the Act of which this is amendatory; but such prosecution or other proceeding, criminal or civil, shall proceed as if this Act had not been passed.

The following is an extract from an article which appeared on October 6th in the "Daily Evening Bulletin" newspaper, which the compiler is advised, is a succinct and correct review of the proceedings had under the Restriction Acts, to wit:

ADMINISTRATION OF THE RESTRICTION LAWS OF CONGRESS.

(From Daily Evening Bulletin, October 6, 1885.)

Herewith is given a review, somewhat in detail, of what has been done under the Chinese Restriction Acts—that of 1882, and the amendatory Act of 1884. This is based on official correspondence, copies of decisions and rulings, statements by Federal officers, etc. * * *

The first operative Chinese Restriction Act to which the law of 1884 is amendatory, was that of May 6, 1882. That appeared to work well, so far as official records disclose, during the year 1882, the total number of Chinese reported to have been landed here being about forty only. Thus early, however, ways were disclosed by which Chinese could fraudulently land. American Consular certificates, Chinese Consular certificates, affidavits, statements to be verified, etc., all were in use at the Mail Dock. The year 1883 increased the arrivals largely. The writ of habeas corpus now came into play, and 328 Chinese, in a period of about three months, were brought ashore through the Federal Courts. The events of the latter part of 1883, and the early part of 1884 led to the passage of the Restriction Act of July 5, 1884. This Act, as stated by those who labored for its passage, was intended to prevent entry into this country of all Chinese persons who were unable to produce certain certificates. The failure of that purpose is recognized by the present Congressional delegation from California, who are now preparing a new bill which is liable to cause much discussion in Congress at the next session. It is of public interest to trace the steps, which, in a period of practically only two years, have made necessary the passage of one and the present preparation of another amendatory Act to render Chinese Restriction a fact.

HABEAS CORPUS INTRODUCED.

The habeas corpus was first introduced in the Federal Courts here into restriction, to have appreciable effect, according to the official records kept in the Custom House, in October, 1883. Then six cases were heard. The so-called "Canton certificates" were first presented here as evidence for landing in February, 1883, when one only was received. The next, ten in number, came in May. Then there was an increase from ten in May to 36, 60, 93, 127 and 182, in the respective months succeeding, the 182 arriving in October. Public attention was now called to the evidently fraudulent pretense that the bearers of these Canton certificates were "merchants," and the Custom House acted, and in October, six habeas corpus cases came to the United States District Court. The petitioners were holders of Canton certificates. Such certificates were brought here until as late as July, 1884, but during 1884, according to Customs records, only 29 were received. The stopping of the issue of these certificates in China did not, however, cut off the petitions for habeas corpus. The Canton certificate pretense opened the Chinese campaign in the Courts, but before the Canton episode was concluded enough rulings had been obtained to cover the cases of nearly all Chinese who could secure Chinese witnesses to swear for them, either in Court or to the Customs authorities.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE TAX.

Over one year after the passage of the Act of 1882, the Custom House was found to be singularly deficient in regard to means for detecting frauds, which frauds, when the inducement is considered, it could be seen were almost sure to occur. The Canton certificate episode called public attention to the real condition of affairs. Chinese were landing through the intervention of Colonel Bee (Chinese Consul) and others. The Chinese Consulate had prepared to do a wholesale business in affidavits, and had quantities of printed forms made, to which the signature of some Chinese official was attached, for use on shipboard. There was no adequate interpreter in the customs service. Lawyers, Chinese interpreters, white contractors for Chinese labor, agents for the Chinese Six Companies—all were busily engaged by affidavits and otherwise, in attempts to hoodwink the customs officials. The latter had not, up to this time, apparently exerted themselves much to get at the real facts. Crowds of Chinese were allowed to gather at the edge of the wharf and communicate with the Chinese on shipboard, helping them to prepare "prior residence" stories. So effectual were these agencies and so ineffective were the customs officials in attempts to stop this, that it became a common saying that it was only necessary for Chinamen to come here to be landed. Practically all came ashore. Chinese were lauded in many cases without any papers whatever, simply on presentations made by the Chinese Consulate or some interested person to the customs officials. The Surveyor employed a white interpreter, who, in the subsequent court proceedings was found to be unable to speak enough Chinese dialects to prevent his being rejected as an authority by Judge Hoffman. Then an educated Chinaman was employed. His testimony was apparently straightforward. He had taken many statements from Chinese on shipboard, showing that they were not entitled to land. He might have kept out many Chinese, but after he testified in two or three cases in the United States District Court, he was driven away by highbinders. His business was broken up and he was mobbed by highbinders in Chinatown. The customs authorities offered him no protection and the remainder of his statements were not heard.

CERTIFICATES HANDLED LOOSELY.

Certificates were issued by the Custom House in a loose manner. The descriptions taken of outgoing Chinamen were of the most unsatisfactory kind. The matter was left in the hands of subordinates, who had no check placed upon and little attention paid to their proceedings. The issue of certificates, in the opinion of prominent and intelligent Federal officials, became an abuse. Chinese were found to have been allowed to depart with the "white tag," or preliminary certificate, and to return on the white tag, while the regular certificate was also used by another, two Chinamen arriving for one registration. Attention was called to this in the Wai Ah Kee case, which came before the United States Circuit Court. From the laxity attending the issue of certificates came the opportunity for selling them as a regular article of merchandise, either in this city or Hongkong. Only within a few weeks has this system been changed. The landing of Chinese was careless. It is now demonstrated that Chinese in considerable numbers used customs certificates to which they were not entitled, and successfully. Attention was called to the haste and lack of care manifested. Only until there was a change in the manner of examining arriving Chinese, which change was made only recently, were the frauds brought to light to any extent. Now the singular spectacle is presented of numbers of Chinese, possessed of customs return certificates, asking the Federal Courts for permission to depart without trying their cases. Such confessions of fraud are not exceptional. Judge Hoffman has refused to permit of the exoneration of bonds until the certificates are canceled. In about two months the United States District Court has had sixty-six cases to consider of persons whose customs certificates occasioned suspicion. Of these, eight have been remanded or virtually confessed judgment.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCES.

Between October, 1883, and July, 1884, several queer occurrences took place in the United States District Court. About the time that the Chinese interpreter for the customs was driven away from the Court by highbinders, Mr. McAllister, then Assistant United States District Attorney, was menaced by an anonymous letter, which he read in Court one evening. The Court was then sitting night and day. Highbinders marched up and down the streets between Chinatown and the courtroom, armed with knives and pistols, having virtually in custody Chinese women, petitioners for habeas corpus, who were of high market value. Rival cliques of highbinders disputed about the amount of blackmail which should be levied before a woman should be allowed to land. They finally compromised, and the necessary testimony for the Court was furnished. Highbinders were represented in court by a white lawyer, who coolly asked United States District Attorney Hilborn to allow him to participate in the opposition offered by the United States to the landing of Chinese

At first several Chinese persons were taken off by writ of habeas corpus on one writ. The Court could not pick them out and no one could identify them. It is still doubtful whether those who testified were the petitioners. Indeed, it was recently stated in the United States District Court, by United States District Attorney Hilborn, that his office had always claimed that substitutes were in fact heard. Cases were therefore easily made. Until about the first of the present year, 1885, the petitioners, once ashore, were unrecognizable. Then Judge Hoffman ordered that petitioners should supply photographs when they are admitted to bonds in the United States District Court. Previous to that time thrifty bondsmen could themselves levy a fee on a petitioner and then testify under his name, and the fraud would not be detected by any court official. When the calendar was called, in one well authenticated instance at least, the bondsman answered to the name of the petitioner, and told a white man that had the trial proceeded he would have been compelled to impersonate the petitioner.

CIRCULAR OF INSTRUCTIONS.

About this time, some person acquainted with the rulings under the Act of 1882, caused a circular to be printed in Chinese and circulated through Chinatown, instructing coolies who were out on bonds or about to come ashore on bonds, as to what they must say. Another feature was the preparation of books for the use of the Federal Courts, without the supervision of the Courts, which were presented as evidence that upwards of eleven thousand Chinese were entitled to land here as prior residents. These books have been used by the Courts and Custom House to this time. The makers of them have, therefore, ready-made evidence in over eleven thousand cases.

Another singular feature was the employment of Chinese as interpreters in the Federal Courts, their compensation depending upon the fees paid by the Chinese petitioners who were trying to evade the Act.

LEADING TO AMENDMENT.

These facts have been dwelt on with some others previously, but they are a sufficiently interesting part of the history of restriction at this port to bear repetition. The customs authorities employed two white interpreters at or about this period, one of whom, Mr. Vrooman, was a Chinese scholar, to whom more than any one else, the unearthing of many facts was directly due. The absurd stories told in the Canton certificate period by alleged Chinese merchants; the manner in which affidavits were abused; the singular events attending trials in Court; the inconvenience occasioned all white suitors in the Federal Courts by the crowding of the calendar with Chinese cases; the increase in the arrivals of Chinese; more than all, the realization of the fact that restriction was becoming a farce, in which the only element needed for evasion was coin; these and perhaps other causes led to the universal public demand for the passage of an Act by Congress which should effectually close the gates.

OLD TACTICS REPEATED.

An Amendatory Act went through Congress by the exertions of the California delegation, and was approved July 5, 1884. Sections 4 and 6 of the Act provided that the sole permissible evidence entitling any Chinese person to land in the United States should be a certificate of a described kind. This certificate was to be presented to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry as evidence entitling to landing. At once the Chinese Consulate, attorneys for the Consulate and other attorneys who saw a chance to earn a great deal of coin over the defeat of restriction, started in to beat the new Act on a coin basis. There were fees all around in view; fees for Federal officials, lawyers, clerks, interpreters, witnesses, Chinese brokers, highbinders and others. The Act was supposed to put an end to parole evidence, and to the leaks generally, in both Custom House and Courts. But during the very month in which the Amendatory Act was approved—July, 1884—customs authorities and Federal Courts continued the old methods, as if no Act to prevent these had been passed. The Custom House, in July, 1884, landed one Chinese person whose evidence was a "Chinese Government certificate;"), 12 with American Consular certificates; 61 with Chinese Consular certificates; 60 upon affidavits; 20 upon "statements verified," or 154 persons, while the Federal Courts that month brought ashore 139 on writs. It was urged that these 293 Chinamen were on the way when the Act was approved, and that the provisions of the Act were not applicable to them. In the succeeding months of 1884, however, and, in fact, to the present date, the Act has not seemed to be to any extent applicable. Decisions which in a few instances have read well on paper, have had no appreciable effect in the line of restriction. The general effect of the decisions has been decidedly the other way.

HEADWAY AT WASHINGTON.

July 31, 1884, less than one month after the approval of the Amendatory Act, the Chinese Consulate had made headway at Washington. The following dispatch to the Collector of the Port manifested this fact :

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1884.

TO COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Allow twenty-four Chinese merchants who arrived at your port on 28th inst. to land without exacting evidence required by Act of July 5, '84.

CHARLES E. COON,
Acting Secretary.

THE AH QUAN CASE.

August 4, 1884, Judge Sawyer sat with Judge Hoffman in the United States Circuit Court to interpret the Act, which was then just about one month old. United States District Attorney Hilborn represented the Government, and asked for a literal construction of the Act of 1884. The proceedings were watched by Col. Bee, also by the Chinese Vice-Consul. Mr. Hilborn raised the point that neither the Courts nor the Secretary of the Treasury could set aside the law. The pro-Chinese side was argued by several attorneys. * * * Collector Sears, while holding to the literal construction of the Act in some points, directly opposed Mr. Hilborn on the essential point, and said that the Act, in his opinion, exempted those Chinese who were in the country November 17, 1880, and who departed within ninety days after the passage of the Act of 1882. * * * The hearing continued two days. August 7th a decision was rendered by Judge Sawyer, the case being that of the Chinaman named Ah Quan. This opened up again the doors to the "prior residence" plea, notwithstanding the Act of 1884. It was held that certificates were NOT the "sole evidence permissible" under certain conditions. One steamer alone—the Oceanic—which had arrived only a few days before, now supplied the Federal Courts with seventy habeas corpus cases. The identity of the persons who appeared in court with those who petitioned for writs was a matter open for question.

REVELATIONS OF STRAW BAIL.

The question of admitting Chinese to bail had been argued, under the old Act, by Attorney Hilborn. Creed Haymond had maintained that the Courts had nothing to do with the cases of Chinese who had been refused landing by the Collector. Mr. Hilborn had declined to pass upon any bond received for the appearance of a Chinese in the habeas corpus proceedings. He took the ground that to permit to bail was to permit an act which the law said should not be committed. How loose were the methods of accepting bail was now brought to the surface. Twenty Chinese bondsmen were found to be responsible for over \$130,000. About \$250,000 were represented on bonds in the Federal courts. The nature of this "straw bail" was speedily demonstrated by the County Assessor. Looking for property to assess he discovered some striking facts. Bondsmen who were nominally responsible for thousands of dollars could not be found at the residences they had sworn to. Some of them were discovered to have been a long time in China when their names were used as security in the Federal Courts. Several had hoaxed the Commissioners by saying that they lived at certain numbers on certain streets, which were found to exist only in imagination. To these disclosures it was urged that the bail was secure, and that no Chinaman had forfeited his bond. The wily bondsmen had, however, apparently less faith in their countrymen than the Federal officials had, as was manifested by this hedging against possible loss by failure on the part of petitioners to appear in court. The question as to the identity of those who did appear has been alluded to. * * *

FOUR JUDGES SITTING.

September 17, 1884, Justice Field and Judges Sawyer, Sabin and Hoffman sat in the United States Circuit Court to consider any questions which might be raised concerning the interpretation of the Amendatory Act of 1884. The legal outcome of the hearing, which extended over more than one day, is generally understood. Several questions were submitted. Mr. Hilborn represented the Government. The question of the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts in cases of Chinese arriving under the Restriction Act was alluded to, but was not formally presented or argued. Pending action by the Supreme Court of the United States, restriction fared here just about as it had prior to the passage of the Act of 1884. The Custom House landed Chinese on various sorts of evidence without certificates described under either of the Restriction Acts. The Federal Courts continued to admit to bail. In the United States District Court, during the first week in October, Judge Sabin said that the following had been agreed upon as the course of procedure :

AMENDATORY CHINESE RESTRICTION ACT.

A COURT RULE.

"Formerly, where there was a certificate of division sent up from the Circuit Justice, or any one of the Judges who composed the Circuit Court, the law was that no judgment should be entered in that case. Congress amended that proceeding, that the Circuit Justice's judgment should prevail, but judgment is suspended until the decision of the matter in the Supreme Court. That is now the rule of the Court. I intended to confer with Judge Field in regard to that. We intend not the slightest disrespect to any ruling of the Circuit Court, but on consultation we have thought it proper to avoid any possible ground of hardship to any one, and we think it would be well to hear these cases where there is any doubt under the ruling of the Court, and to reserve the decision. Judge Field assures us that there will be a ruling of the Supreme Court within thirty days. I should dislike to send any one back to China who ought not to be sent there. As it will only involve a delay of about thirty days, we have thought that the best and wisest course would be to reserve the decision. That is the course that will be adopted. We will take the evidence in the cases when a man is clearly shown to have left there (China) after the 5th of July, 1884. As to that there is no division between the Judges, I apprehend that there may be cases where there is no certificate and no division of opinion in judgment, and therefore no appeal taken to the Supreme Court. These cases will depend upon the principles announced."

CHINESE PERSISTENCE.

The cases, therefore, continued to be heard as before, and parole evidence was taken. There was instantly a multitude of Chinese who claimed to be native Californians, which after a while abated. This worked with some success, aided by the customary Chinese perjury. The Chinese Consulate was found at this time to be appealing to Secretary Gresham, and was busy in the courts, Colonel Bee appearing in court continuously. It was claimed that the certificates issued by the Chinese Consul-General in this city were the issue of the Chinese Government. This claim was subsequently made to bear fruit in the McCulloch circulars. December 2, 1884, H. F. French, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, telegraphed to Collector Sears that "persons known or proved to your satisfaction, to be Chinese merchants, who resided in the United States at the date of the Treaty of 1880, are entitled to go from this country or return at pleasure. Certificates of the Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco may be regarded as prima facie evidence in such cases." At the beginning of restriction—indeed, before the passage of the Act of 1882—Colonel Bee was very anxious that the Customs identification of Chinese should be attached to certificates issued by the Chinese Consulate. This was defeated by Deputy Collector Jerome. Colonel Bee has devoted much attention to securing recognition of Chinese Consular certificates.

GOVERNMENT POORLY REPRESENTED.

The case of Chew Heong, the prior-residence matter, was argued before the United States Supreme Court for the Government by an attorney who had no particular knowledge of restriction, and who employed at least one argument used here by the attorneys for the Chinese to carry their point. Mr. Hilborn was not present.

Early in December the California Congressional delegation were discussing amendments to the Amendatory Act of 1884, seeing the assault upon it. December 8th the Chew Heong decision was rendered by the Supreme Court. This and the first circular by Secretary McCulloch were received in this city simultaneously. The Chew Heong decision permitted Chinese laborers, upon certain proof, to land without certificates. A subsequent decision, in the Ah Ping case, rendered by Judge Sawyer, permits "other than laborers" to land without certificates. These decisions comprise much of the "court-made law" of restriction. That they have resulted in allowing a very large majority of Chinese petitioners to slip into the country since the passage of the Act of 1884, is too well known to make amplification on that point necessary.

GOVERNMENTAL INTERPOSITION.

The first circular by Secretary McCulloch occasioned such a popular outburst that the Secretary soon after sent out another. December 27th, Secretary McCulloch telegraphed to the Collector that Section 6 of the Act of 1884 "applies only to Chinese merchants coming for the first time to the United States." This instruction preceded Judge Sawyer's decision in the Ah Ping case. December 29th, Collector Sears received the following telegram, showing that the Chinese were continuing to work actively at Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C. December 29, 1884.

TO COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, SAN FRANCISCO CAL.: Riordan & Brown, attorneys, telegraph that you refuse to obey Department's instructions about Chinese, presumed to be those contained in circular of 6th instant. Report at once, by mail, whether you have taken that position, and if so, your reasons and authority therefor.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

* * * Collector Sears * * * has followed the instructions of the Department throughout. On January 14, 1885, Secretary McCulloch issued his second Chinese circular. As this circular still remains in force, having been with one exception re-enacted by the present * * * administration, over the signature of Acting Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild, its provisions may be briefly set forth. It substantially provides the following of special interest as being outside of the court decisions.

DEPARTMENT INSTRUCTIONS.

"Certificates issued under * * * * Decision 6,240, before the passage of said Act of 1884, are to be regarded as having the same effect as if said Act of 1884 had not been passed." This decision (6,240) referred to the certificates of the Chinese Consul-General in San Francisco, and one clause reads: "It (the Department) considers certificates issued by the Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco as issued under the authority of the Chinese government and if, in conformity with said 6th section (of the Act of 1882) is entitled to be treated as prima facie evidence.

"Chinese subjects, not laborers, desiring to come to the United States from countries other than China, may do so on the production of a certificate corresponding to that required by Section 6 of the Act of July 5, 1884, to be issued by a Chinese diplomatic or consular officer, if there be one at the port of departure, countersigned by a United States consular officer; or, if there be no such Chinese officer stationed at such port, on a like certificate issued by a United States consular officer. [The provision concerning the United States consular officer has been stricken out by the present Administration.]

"The regulations contained in decision 5,544 and dated January 23, 1883, relative to the transit of Chinese laborers through the territory of the United States will be applied to all Chinese persons intending to go in transit through the United States."

"Chinese persons who may be compelled to touch at the ports of the United States in transit to foreign countries, may be permitted to land under the regulations of January 23, 1883, (Section 5,544), so far as may be applicable; such persons to take passage by the next vessel leaving for their destination or the voyage of which may form part of the route necessary to carry them to their destination."

The transit provisions have been objected to as furnishing Chinese an opportunity to prepare testimony to enable them to prove prior residence. Prepared maps, etc., are ready to help them in this undertaking. Persons so landed are under no bonds to the Government to return. The bond is given only to the satisfaction of the Chinese Consul-General.

ATTENDING CONDITIONS.

The present conditions attending the execution of the Restriction Act are easily summed up. Ready-made evidence to sustain allegations of prior residence, either before the Collector or the Judges, is found in the books, unsworn to and unsubstantiated, which were prepared by the Chinese Six Companies for that purpose. This evidence is accepted by Collector and Courts. The Surveyor of Customs says that he has no confidence in cases of prior residence proven in the Custom House, but he follows instructions. All interpretations of testimony, books, etc., for both of the Federal Courts are made by Chinese persons whose compensation depends upon the number of cases in which they testify, as they are paid by fees. The Custom House had two Chinese interpreters. The force has been reduced to one, and as a consequence Chinese persons are called upon to help the Custom House, both at the Mail Dock and in the translation of records produced elsewhere to establish prior residence cases. Two inspectors in the Surveyor's Department examine certificates on the arrival of Chinese instead of one as formerly. Inspector Hawes, who discovered the frauds in the matter of Customs certificates, has been placed second in charge in this work to another inspector. Safeguards have been thrown recently about the issue of Customs certificates which are said to be effectual. Special agents of the Treasury Department are investigating the transactions of former employees of the Custom service who were employed in the Chinese Department.

OLD REGULATIONS IN FORCE.

With the exception of the reversal, by the present Administration, of the Treasury Department regulation that certificates issued by American Consuls abroad are valid, the Customs regulations are as they were under Secretary McCulloch's rulings. The Custom House and the Federal Courts are frequently trying questions of prior residence at the same time, one at the Mail Dock or Custom House and the other in the Appraiser's Building. Customs certificates may be prepared with more care than formerly, but the suggestion made by Judge Hoffman, that better identification could be secured by attaching a photograph to the certificate, has never been adopted. For a considerable period the Customs authorities had departing Chinese sign their names upon their Customs certificates. This signature was taken in partial proof. This, Judge Hoffman has said in Court, was a help to fraud rather than a hindrance. The Collector detains such Chinese as do not pass his examination. These then take their cases to the Federal Courts on writs of habeas corpus, and remain ashore on bail, studying the city until their cases are reached for trial. The transit regulations upon which Chinese are landed are Treasury Department-made law. The statistics used to convince the public that the departures of Chinese are so much larger than the arrivals are considered of doubtful value by officials connected with the Federal Courts, in view of the recent disclosures. There was at one time a discrepancy of thousands in the statements made, respectively by Collector Sears and Surveyor Morton, concerning the difference between the arrivals and departures. The fact is also pointed out that Chinatown is growing. The Court decisions permit laborers and "other than laborers" to land upon producing certain proof. Chinatown is full of persons ready to help supply such proof for a consideration of coin.

PECULIAR DIFFICULTIES.

The unparalleled condition of affairs attendant upon attempts to secure restriction is to some extent set forth in the foregoing. It will be seen that the Pacific Coast has encountered peculiar difficulties, and this fact will appear to members of Congress when called upon to provide measures which shall prove efficacious.

The following certified statement was received from the Hon. W. H. Sears Collector of Customs, showing the number of arrivals and departures of Chinese from and to foreign ports:

STATEMENT

OF DEPARTURES OF CHINESE FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR FOREIGN PORTS FROM
MAY 6, 1882, UP TO AND INCLUDING JUNE 30, 1885.

May 6, 1882, to December 31, 1882.....	5,795
January 1, 1883, to December 31, 1883.....	10,964
January 1, 1884, to December 31, 1884.....	12,915
January 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.....	3,736
Total.....	33,410

ARRIVALS.

August 4, 1882, to December 31, 1882.....	39
January 1, 1883, to December 31, 1883.....	3,014
January 1, 1884, to December 31, 1884.....	6,602
January 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.....	3,981

Total.....13,636

Departures	33,410
Arrivals.....	13,636

Excess of departures.....19,774

I hereby certify the above to be a correct statement of arrivals and departures of Chinese from and to foreign ports during the periods named, as taken from the records of this office.

WM. H. SEARS, Collector.

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